FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 090 10 May 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Moscow Cites Democrats on Reagan Speech [Fedorov, Surguchev] AA 1
NATO Ministers Agree To Deploy U.S. Missiles AA 1
U.S. Attempting To Prove USSR Arms Superiority AA 1
[Prozhogin in PRAVDA 9 May]
Kutakhov Address Attacks U.S. Arms Policy AA 2
PRAVDA Notes West's Obstructionism at MBFR [10 May] AA 2
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on Cruise Missile Program AA 3
[Daniyarov, 21 Apr]
Soviet Scientists Issue Statement on Weapons AA 3
Journal Comments on 'Lie' on Chemical Weapons AA 5
[Antonov in MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]
TASS on U.S. Chemical Weapons Appropriations AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

International Observers Roundtable for 9 May CC 1
[Sobolev, Beglov, Shishkin]
'Victory Day' Noted CC 1
Antiwar, Antinuclear Movement CC 2
Ortega Visit to USSR CC 4
Falkland Islands Conflict CC 4
International Trade Conference CC 6
General Gribkov Interview on NATO, Warsaw Treaty CC 7
Tikhonov Greets World Antinuclear Conference CC 8

FALKLAND ISLAND CRISIS

KOMMUNIST Views U.S.-British Cooperation DD 1
Zorin on Support for Britain, 'Blackmail' by U.S. DD 1
Army Daily Cites U.S. 'Accomplice' Role DD 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 May]
PRAVDA Assesses U.S. 'Neutrality' in Conflict [9 May] DD 3
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Reasons for British Action [9 May] DD 3
NATO Communique Condemns Argentine Stand [Kornilov] DD 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Army Paper Surveys U.S. 'Aerial Espionage' A 1
[Alekseyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Apr]
TASS Notes Reagan's 'Compromise Budget' A 3

CHINA

Bush Visit to, U.S. Relations With PRC Viewed B 1
Fesunenko on Visit B 1
Glebov: Taiwan Not Primary B 1
Glebov: Basic Agreement B 2
Kaverznev on Relations B 3
Rakhimov: Policy 'Parallelism' B 4
TASS: 'Ended Without Result' B 5
Failure on Taiwan Issue B 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

IZVESTIYA Attacks U.S. Exercises on Iwo Jima [7 May] C 1
Kaverznev on Japanese Proposal Favoring Military C 1
Japanese Public Opposes U.S., Seeks USSR Ties C 1
[Kuchko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 May]

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA Text of Soviet-Sri Lankan 'Announcement' [4 May] D 1
PRAVDA Reports on Development of Afghan Press D 3
[Mironov, 4 May]
Summary of IZVESTIYA Afghanistan Reportage D 4
[Rostarchuk, 2 May]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Gavrilenko on U.S. Control Over Belau, Marshalls E 1
L. Kuznetsov Comments on U.S. Role in Singapore E 1
[PRAVDA 3 May]
Gromyko Begins Talks With Kampuchea's Hun Sen E 2
Kuznetsov Receives Kampuchea Envoy's Credentials E 2
PRAVDA Editorial Lauds Lao Party Congress [4 May] E 2
Dukhov Views USSR-Laos Economic Cooperation E 4
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 18]

WESTERN EUROPE

Portuguese CP Leader's Remarks on Poland G 1
Danish CP Delegation's Moscow Visit 3-9 May G 1
Norway Yielding to U.S. Nuclear Strategy [Serov] G 2
TRUD on Trial, Torture of Turkish TU Activists G 3
[Herrero, 29 Apr]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Israeli Planes Raid Southern Lebanon on 9 May H 1
Radio Moscow's Role During Iran Revolution Cited [Sheftunov] H 1
Iranian Paper Accused of Slander on USSR Policy [Sheftunov] H 2
Deputy Minister Shchepin Returns From Morocco [PRAVDA 30 Apr] H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ilichev Gives Brezhnev Message to Nyerere J 1
SWAPO's Nujoma Comments on Continuing Struggle [Sokolov] J 1
Zimbabwe Leader Interviewed on Economic Progress J 1
PRAVDA Article Marks Anniversary of Lesotho CP [4 May] J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Activities, Communique Mark Nicaraguans' Visit K 1
Trade Protocol K 1
Trip From Leningrad to Tbilisi K 1
Shevardnadze Meeting K 1
Further Activities in Georgia K 1
Communique Text K 2
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Editor Returns From Martinique [PRAVDA 2 May] K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Anniversary of Soviet Victory in WW II Observed R 1
Order of the Day R 1
Ustinov Article [PRAVDA 8 May] R 1
Minute of Silence R 2
Moscow, Leningrad Ceremonies R 3
Flowers Placed in Kiev R 4
Alma Ata, Baku, Tbilisi R 4
Minsk Observance R 4
Book on Brezhnev's WW II Army Activities Published R 4
Citizens With Foreign Spouses Begin Hunger Strike [AFP] R 5

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Congratulates Refrigerator Plant S 1
New Oil, Gas Discoveries in European USSR S 1
Kirgiz Minister Urges Road-Building Investment S 2
[Orozaliyev in PRAVDA 27 Apr]
PRAVDA Feature on Chernozem Supply-Transport [26 Apr] S 3
Lithuanian Gasification Committee Renamed S 3
[Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA 2 Apr]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments Compiled for 5-9 May T 1
Decision on Livestock, Fodder Production Adopted T 2
IZVESTIYA Article on Role of Subsidiary Farms [Lomakin, 27 Apr] T 2
RSFSR CSA Reports on Spring Crops Progress T 3
CSA Figures on Spring Sowing Status Reported T 3
PRAVDA Highlights Problems With T-150K Tractor [Lakhno, 25 Apr] T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

USSR, Bloc Computer Technology Examined U 1
[Shmyrev in PRAVDA 26 Apr]
Research Ship Studies Continental Plates U 1
[Semenenko in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 4 May]

MOSCOW CITES DOMOCRATS ON REAGAN SPEECH

LD101036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 May 82

["International Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov and Igor Surguchev]

[Text] The latest speech by President Reagan in the town of Eureka, in which he touched on issues of limiting the nuclear arms race, has evoked quite a skeptical reaction among leading circles of the opposition Democratic Party in the United States. As AP reports, the leaders of the Democrats consider the President's high-sounding statements about his administration's aspiration for a radical reduction in strategic weapons to be propagandistic, rather than having practical significance. Former U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, a prominent figure in the Democratic Party, pointed out that in order to attain progress in the sphere of limiting strategic weapons a start must be made from what is attainable in practice, or -- better still -- from what exists. Therefore, he stressed, it is essential to ratify the SALT II treaty which, as is known, was rejected by the Reagan government. The agency notes that Muskie's speech was the Democrats' official response to Reagan's speech.

Nunn, a Democratic senator from the state of Georgia, has also spoken in favor of implementing the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. He said: The President should adopt a serious attitude toward this treaty and he should accpet it. Then, according to Nunn, the administration could submit its amendments and additions to that document, if it considers these to be necessary. In the senator's opinion, the pretentious proposals put forward in Eureka may require many years of discussion, and will draw out Soviet-American SALT talks for a long time in conditions of absence of effective limitations on the deployment of new strategic nuclear weapons systems.

NATO MINISTERS AGREE TO DEPLOY U.S. MISSILES

LD071718 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 7 May, TASS -- A series of conferences of the defence ministers of the NATO member-countries ended in the capital of Belgium. The meetings were held within the framework of the spring "Atlantic week".

The defence ministers of the NATO member-states at the meetings of the Euro-group and the defence planning committee demonstrated for yet another time their allegiance to the bloc's aggressive course of building up nuclear and conventional armaments. Having discussed the programmes of military cooperation for 1983-1988, the ministers under the Pentagon's pressure declared for a further three per cent annual rise in military budgets, despite very acute financial and economic difficulties which are being experienced by West European countries.

Contrary to the aspirations of the peoples, awaiting for a successful output of the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, the NATO defence ministers declared for continued preparations for deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. They reaffirmed once again (except Greece) the intention to deploy by 1983 American Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

U.S. ATTEMPTING TO PROVE USSR ARMS SUPERIORITY

LD091032 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS -- "The anti-war actions and their influence on the governments of NATO countries increasingly worry the bellicose-minded circles of the USA. Seeking to achieve aggressive goals, they try to camouflage their plans. At times they even have to tone down the statements made earlier by high-ranking persons, statements which were of overtly aggressive character," writes today's PRAVDA.

"From U.S. press reports it follows that in Washington, speculating on the differences in the structure of the strategic nuclear forces of the two countries, want to try to prove the superiority of the USSR and to disprove the existence of parity recorded in the SALT-2 treaty," the newspaper's international review says.

"Washington, laying the emphasis on the need to close the mythical 'window of vulnerability', as U.S. observers make it clear, would like to achieve a possibility of unilateral reduction of strategic arsenal by the USSR with a simultaneous 'legalised' build-up of U.S. strategic offensive forces," writes Nikolay Prozhogin, the author of the review.

"The information being spread in the U.S. press looks the more plausible as Washington has up to now acted contrary to the principle of equal security of the states.

"As prominent U.S. journalist, B. Gwertzman, quite frankly writes about what also prompts the White House's 'initiative' being prepared. He writes that, judging by the pronouncements of the administration's spokesmen, Washington seeks to formulate a trustworthy dual policy to reassure U.S. allies which express concern over the excessively bellicose rhetoric of the White House in the first months of the administration's stay in office," the review says.

"As far as the Soviet Government is concerned, it has repeatedly stated that it comes out in favour of immediate continuation of the SALT process with the preservation of everything positive that has been achieved in this field. The USSR has put forward a number of proposals on checking the development of strategic armaments, and on readiness to go to their subtantial reduction. but, Leonid Brezhnev said, we shall not go to an agreement enabling the USA to gain unilateral advantages, there should be no illusions on that score!" PRAVDA writes.

KUTAKHOV ADDRESS ATTACKS U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD091426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0045 GMT 9 May 82

[Victory day address by Chief Marshal of Aviation Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the air force -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Recently the United States and its NATO allies adopted a plan for the deployment of new American missiles on the European Continent, a decision on the full-scale production of the neutron bomb, and a program of chemical rearmament. There is an unprecedented increase of military spending and military preparations. Plans for the unleashing of a nuclear war are openly proclaimed. The American administration is blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states and cynically declares whole regions to be sphere of its vital interest. It is waging unbridled psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Evaluating the international situation as a whole, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said that it generates concern for the whole further development of international relations. In these conditions, the CPSU and the Soviet Government, persistently continuing the struggle for peace and for the liquidation of the military threat are undertaking all the necessary measures to strengthen the defense potential of the country and the combat might of its armed forces.

PRAVDA NOTES WEST'S OBSTRUCTIONISM AT MBFR

LD100836 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- In a few days the delegations of 17 European countries and also the United States and Canada will again meet in Vienna. "The talks on the mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will regain their peace," PRAVDA writes.

The practice of the Vienna forum, the newspaper points out, has predetermined rather streamlined procedures for the beginning and closing of the rounds of talks and for the holding of plenary sessions and informal meetings. However, one of the practices that has emerged over the more than eight years is undoubtedly harmful, namely, that of ending one round after another without practical results. The latest, 26th round, regrettably, has been no exception. "The delegations of the NATO countries, primarily the United States, have again made quite a few efforts to drown the emergent prospects for agreement in fruitless debates and to use the meeting itself to cover up activities that are very different from reductions in armaments and armed forces."

The Western side, the article points out, has not yet come up with any constructive reply on the substance of the socialist countries' draft. The new initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty countries seem to have put the West in a difficult situation. Laying bare the obstructionist stand of the NATO leaders, it cuts the ground from under the pseudo-argument that the Soviet Union, insisting on banning the first use of nuclear weapons, would like to weaken the defences of the NATO countries which presumably do not have adequate conventional armed forces as compared with the Warsaw Treaty countries. Here the West deliberately ignores the fact that the USSR jointly with the other countries of the socialist community is consistently advocating the limitation and reduction of both nuclear and conventional armaments and armed forces.

Given all the complexity of the matter discussed in Vienna, the newspaper concludes, it has long been high time for the talks to produce concrete positive results, rightfully expected from them by the European nations. "Today it is up to the NATO countries, more than ever before, to respond."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON CRUISE MISSILE PROGRAM

PM070907 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 21 April carries on page 14, under the headline "From Matador to Tomahawk," a 2,000-word article by S. Daniyarov on the U.S. development of cruise missiles, "a fundamentally new weapons system that may have a destabilizing influence on the strategic balance in the world." Daniyarov describes how developments in microelectronics, materials science and aviation engines made the cruise missile possible and notes the various types of cruise missile that are to be produced. He offers an account of infighting among U.S. corporations for a share of the cruise missile contracts. "The thirst for profits, higher ranks for the generals and an improvement in the prestige of the military in American society are what motivates those who take cover behind concern for 'national security,'" he writes. The cruise program shows a "shift in strategic emphasis toward medium-range nuclear weapons" that is "associated with the stepping up of the quest for a way out of the 'nuclear deadlock' in which the United States finds itself in conditions of the existing strategic parity between the USSR and the United States.

"The cruise missiles, along with the Pershing II missiles, as a means of delivering nuclear weapons in the European theater, according to the plans of the American strategists, can substantially change the existing strategic balance both at the USSR-U.S. level and at the NATO-Warsaw Pact level. The 'hawks' believe that the threat of nuclear conflict will hang over Europe." Asking what this will mean, Daniyarov goes on to quote the opinion of Soviet Academician L.A. Ilin that a conflict in Europe in which 1,000 1-megaton nuclear weapons were used would produce casualties of 167.7 million dead and 146 million wounded among the "671 million men, women and children living between the Atlantic and the Urals."

SOVIET SCIENTISTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON WEAPONS

LD071546 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS -- A statement has been released here by a group of prominent Soviet scientists, full members of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, which says:

In February of this year U.S. President Reagan announced a new multibillion programme of 'chemical re-armament'. Under the programme, the U.S. Armed Forces are to be equipped with several million chemical shells equipped with components of binary toxic nerve gas.

As a result of implementing this programme, the aresenal of the chemical weaponry of the USA, which already contains enormous stockpiles of combat toxic agents, will be substantially expanded and qualitatively updated.

The Pentagon intends to increase its stockpiles of chemical ammunition in the territory of other countries, and above all in Europe approaching it in terms of the main theatre of future military operations with the use of chemical weapons. The intention of the U.S. administration can only be regarded as a further step along the dangerous road of the arms race and spreading it to new types of weapons of mass destruction. These monstrous U.S. plans are a matter of profound concern for Soviet and world public and, in the first place, for millions of people in the countries of Europe.

The USA is trying to cover its sinister activity in the field of building up chemical weapons, as well as in other fields of the arms race, by false statements about an alleged Soviet "military threat".

To justify the plans of preparing for chemical warfare the American military machine systematically resorts to slanderous allegations about a USSR complicity in an alleged utilisation of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The Soviet side has repeatedly provided argumented explanations of the groundlessness of such allegations.

The position of the Soviet Union is clear and constructive: In strictly abiding by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, the USSR has never and nowhere employed chemical weapons and has not passed it over to other countries. It is the Soviet Union that has persistently called and is calling on the United States and other countries to agree on banning the development and production of toxic substances and destroying their stockpiles under effective control. The achievement of this aim is to be served by the numerous initiatives of the Soviet Union, including a pertinent draft international convention, tabled by it back in 1972 at the Geneva conference of the committee on disarmament.

The totality of the responsibility for the fact that this destructive weapon has so far failed to be banned and destroyed lies squarely with Washington and its closest NATO partners.

The decision to produce new, even more deadly combat toxic agents demonstrates why the USA, over many years, has declined to conclude an international convention on banning chemical weapons. It is highly characteristic that at the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly the United States found itself to be the only one out of 157 U.N. member states, that voted against the resolution calling on all states to abstain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from emplacing chemical weapons in the territory of the states which now have none.

Shifting the arms race to the field of chemical weapons will in the opinion of Soviet scientists, still further exacerbate the international situation and will increase the threat of war with the use of this weapon of mass destruction, with the more dire consequences for the whole mankind. The U.S. administration, in neglecting the will of the peoples and their desire for peace, is launching a challenge to the world public opinion.

The Soviet scientists are raising their voice of protest against Washington's decision to broaden the arsenals of chemical weapons, and call on all the peoples of good will to join in this protest.

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON 'LIE' ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD072206 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 7 May 82

["The Anatomy of Lies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS -- The slander campaign against Vietnam and the USSR that has been inspired by the U.S. administration looks sacrilegious against the background of the facts related to the consequences of the Pentagon's chemical warfare in Vietnam, Professor Nikolay Antonov states in the May issue of the journal [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. Recently the professor visited Vietnam and studied there the findings of the government commission of enquiry into the consequences of U.S. chemical warfare in Indochina.

The author shares his impressions of the visit to the areas which had been exposed to chemical attacks: "Instead of the lush tropical forest one expects to see, a barren desert presents itself to the eye. Trunks of dry trees standing here and there look like dumb witnesses to the tragedy unleashed there by the U.S. Army in 1961-1971. Thousands of species of tropical plants have disappeared. The area where once forests stood is now overgrown with thorny grass which cannot be used as fodder for livestock..."

The use of the so-called Agent Orange, containing a very toxic substance, Dioxyn, caused particularly devastating consequences, the author says. Dioxyn, which is still found in the natural environment of southern Vietnam, causes hereditary disorders in people and induces grave diseases, such as blood and liver cancer. The number of deformities among newborns in Vietnam is growing.

The author stresses the absolute fallacy of the charges made by the U.S. administration that Vietnam and the USSR used chemical weapons in Indochina and Afghanistan: "Although there were supposedly 'graphic first-hand accounts' willingly supplied by 'eyewitnesses' from among the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and Pol Pot cutthroats, at closer examination the slanderers did not have a single piece of material evidence. Meanwhile, facts of the use of chemical weapons can always be proved by material evidence. Anyway, even today, ten years after the end of the war in Vietnam, traces of the use of U.S.-made chemical agents are obvious everywhere."

TASS ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS APPROPRIATIONS

LD071050 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Washington, 7 May, TASS -- In the period between 1983 and 1987, Washington intends to spend about 7 billion dollars on a programme of preparation for chemical war. This was disclosed by T. Gold, deputy undersecretary of defence for chemical weapons, when speaking on Thursday at hearings in the Senate Appropriations Committee. The emphasis is placed on mass production of radically new barbarous types of chemical weapons -- binary nerve-gas shells. 104 million dollars are to be spent on these purposes in the next, 1983, fiscal year.

According to T. Gold it is planned shortly to start flow-line production of 155-millimetre artillery shells as well as "big eye" bombs filled with binary gas. With this aim in view big production capacities are being put to use at the Pentagon's chemical complex at Pine Bluff (Arkansas) which has a rated capacity of 3 million binary shells a year.

About 19 million dollars are earmarked in the next fiscal year for equipping planes with aerosol containers and other facilities for toxic chemicals. A special centre for servicing airborne carriers of chemical weapons is to be established at Johnston Atoll in the Pacific.

The Pentagon's chemical weapons programme is obviously aggressive in character. This is evidenced by big appropriations made for the training of American servicemen in the use of such weapons and the establishment of training grounds. These components of the programme will consume, according to T. Gold, about two-thirds of the Pentagon's "chemical budget."

There is a growing public movement in the USA against a dangerous build-up of chemical armaments. One manifestation of such protests was a statement circulated in the Senate Appropriations Committee during its hearings by the Council for a Liveable World. This public organisation describes as very dangerous the preparations for chemical warfare started by the Reagan administration. It is stressed in the statement that the White House practically disrupted the Soviet-American talks on a complete ban on chemical weapons and shows no readiness to resume them.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE FOR 9 MAY

LD091830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 9 May 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by all-union radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, with political observer Spartak Ivanovich Beglov and international affairs journalist Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin]

'Victory Day' Noted

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, comrades. Today's holiday, victory day, the day of victory over the fascist aggressors, has been marked on various continents. For many countries it is also liberation day, above all for the countries of Europe. On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism, the leaders of the USSR and the GDR exchanged congratulatory telegrams. The telegram from Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov notes that victory over Hitlerite fascism, to the achievement of which the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution, brought to the peoples that which is most precious -- long-awaited peace and liberation. It raised a powerful wave of sociopolitical reform throughout the world. Delivered from fascism, the working people of East Germany, too, set about building a new life. Socialism has germinated extremely well in the homeland of the founder of scientific communism, Marx and Engels, the telegram from the Soviet leaders says. Thirty-seven years have passed since the war ended, yet that day has not receded into history. The feeling it evokes does not fade. The heroic achievement of the victors is not forgotten; neither must we forget the sufferings or the sacrifices made in the name of victory.

At the same time, victory day still finds a ready response in men's hearts today for the further reason that it contains a vivid lesson for the instigators of war. The only difference is that now we must achieve victory -- that is, curb the aggressors -- before they succeed in placing life on earth on the brink of destruction. And mankind has means of doing that. To deliver our planet from the threatening danger and to preserve peace is the supreme duty of the leaders of the states to their peoples and to mankind. Those are the words of Comrade Brezhnev, from his reply to the appeal from the congress of world doctors opposed to nuclear war. The Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, is ready for the most radical agreements in this direction with other countries.

[Shishkin] Time is powerless to erase from the memory of the peoples the incalculable hardships and sufferings that the World War II inflicted on all mankind. History has taught us a harsh lesson. From the determination of the peoples not to allow a new world tragedy, the United Nations organization was born. Its creation reflected the realization that had taken root in people's minds, after the great victory over fascism had been won, that they must unite closely in the name of peace and prevail over the forces of militarism and aggression. It was not at all to the liking of the imperialists that victory had radically altered the correlation of forces in the world arena, that the world system of socialism had emerged and begun to gather strength, and that many formerly dependent peoples had freed themselves from the colonial, imperialist yoke. As a result, instead of cooperation and coexistence, there was foisted on the world the so-called cold war, by means of which imperialsm attempted to prevent the consolidation of socialism and the national liberation movements. We all know that history has played a nasty trick on the American rulers. By an irony of fate, the well-known American historian (?Kolko) has said in this connection, the very efforts of the United States to achieve its hegemonistic aims have led to the weakening of the experience, any expectations the Reagan administration may have of being able, by threats, economic blockade or military aggression, to hinder the development of the socialist countries or the struggle of the peoples for national freedom and social justice, look silly. The Second World War, and the 37 years since, show clearly enough that such methods do the imperialists no good, and even brings results that are the opposite of those hoped for. But, once again, as the actions of the Reagan administration in the international arena show, the American imperialists have failed to profit from the lessons of history.

[Sobolev] This is why, on this anniversary of the victorious end to the war, people are taking to the streets with the slogan: Never again. In accordance with a WPC decision, the first week of May has been proclaimed a week of action for security and cooperation in Europe. On the other side of the Atlantic, in the United States, actions in defense of peace are also gathering momentum. Watson, the former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, put it this way: An immense and encouraging movement is now developing in the United States. The country is changing its ideas about nuclear weapons. Growing public demands for an end to the nuclear arms race are bringing America to its senses. According to DER SPIEGEL magazine, some U.S. politicians are predicting that the nuclear issue will become the dominating theme of the 1980's and that Ronald Reagan will come to grief over it in the same way that Lyndon Johnson did over the Vietnam war. We have already discussed the antiwar, antinuclear movement in previous programs, but it has become such a major, structurally complex phenonemon that on each occasion it provides new material for analysis and discussion. What can you tell us about this, Spartak Ivanovich?

Antiwar, Anitnuclear Movement

[Beglov] This year, the public opinion of our planet has indeed marked the anniversary of the victory over the forces of fascism and militarism with the start of an antiwar movement of unprecedented scale. But it is not only the scale that is impressive. I would say that its new quality is also impressive -- the involvement of new sections of people, the high degree of awareness of responsibility for safeguarding man's most important right, the right to life, as well as the variety of specific tasks which peace champions are setting themselves. Within the overall struggle for peace one can now distinguish three principal strands. The first is the unceasing reverberation of the European campaign against the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles at NATO bases. As an example of the unceasing pulsation of this campaign one can cite the latest reports about a march by peace champions in Sicily protesting plans to station U.S. missiles at Comiso and other NATO bases on the island. One can mention statements by prominent members of the Belgian Socialist Party against similar NATO plans for the territory of their country. One can also mention reports from Copenhagen that the Danish Government has confirmed its support for the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles, which it describes as an important step and initiative on the path of radical measures for mutual reduction of this type of weapon in Europe.

The second strand is the active preparation by peace-loving public opinion in all countries for the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which opens in New York at the beginning of June. One graphic illustration of the demands which people of differing political persuasions in different countries are making as an expression of their solidarity, is the joint declaration for peace made by the Soviet Peace Committee and a delegation of peace supporters from Great Britain. As a member of the Soviet Peace Committee, I attended the signing ceremony of this declaration. It is now being signed by active participants in the peace movement in both countries.

This declaration, addressed to the special session of the General Assembly, lists the foremost tasks for preserving and developing detente, banning all types of first-strike weapons, banning all tests of nuclear weapons, banning radiological and chemical weapons, effective implementation of the UN Declaration proclaiming nuclear war to be a crime against mankind, and so forth.

The third stand is a form of American phenomenon, which you have already mentioned, Vitaliy Sergeyevich. In other words, the sudden awakening, similar to an explosive chain reaction, in mass awareness of the danger of the nuclear arms race and the threat of nuclear war in all sections of U.S. society. There is no particular need to speak in detail about the reasons for this phenomenon. It is clear to everybody that this reaction stems from the commonsense of Americans and their protest against the fact that people in the new administration, who are obsessed by nuclear mania, have begun speaking aloud about the admissability and possibility of nuclear war. Above all, it is a reaction to the fact that these people have begun tailoring U.S. military programs to these reckless criteria and doctrines.

Our listeners already know quite a lot about the nature of the debate which is now in progress in the United States over the question of lessening the nuclear danger, notably in relation to the proposal for a freeze on all existing nuclear arsenals, and so forth. But I think that today we can still draw attention to certain aspects which have recently been highlighted with particular force.

[Shishkin] Spartak Ivanovich, I think it would now be interesting to glance at the reaction of Washington officialdom to what is taking place outside the United States, the West Europeans' peace marches, and to what is taking place in the United States itself. It can be clearly seen that in view of the fast-frowing antiwar campaign, the Reagan administration has been forced to maneuver. It is being forced to maneuver in an attempt to disorient forces supporting peace.

Until quite recently, the Washington administration was not particularly concerned about propaganda ploys to camoflage its militaristic course. It soon became clear however, that the overtly frenzied militaristic course of the White House is very costly both politically and in terms of propaganda. The Washington POST, in particular, wrote about this quite frankly. In the opinion of a large number of Americans and Europeans, declared the newspaper, the danger of being drawn into a nuclear war is much greater under Reagan than it was under any of his predecessors. This opinion is based both on the arrogance of the administration in the sphere of foreign policy, and the poorly thought out statements of the President and his closest advisers concerning tactical nuclear war, pre-emptive nuclear strikes and the qualities of neutron weapons. What I have just quoted are reprimands placed at the door of the administration by an American bourgeois newspaper. Indeed, even the American Congress, in a report specially prepared on this subject, was forced to recognize that the United States is seen in a most unfavorable light by the rest of the world because of the extremist statements of U.S. leaders.

The advice of the writers of the report was that the bellicose ardor should be moderated, that such phrases as nuclear first strike, theater of military operations in Europe, limited nuclear war, and so forth, should not be used so freely -- I am quoting here from this American document.

Clearly in response to this criticism, Washington is now making quite an effort to make certain adjustments to its propaganda activity and to try to instil in the public the idea of the peace-lovingness of the Reagan administration. The President himself was forced to take part in the propaganda attempts to disorient and undermine the movement against the threat of nuclear war. For instance, in one of his recent radio broadcasts, Reagan refrained from the allegation -- which official American propaganda is wont to make -- that peace campaigners are people in the pay of Moscow. The American President even tried to pass himself off as a peace compaigner, and very nearly as a participant in the antiwar movement! He attempted to seduce the people who have joined this movement with promise to remember peace, and not to forget about it in the militaristic intoxication, which fills government offices in Washington today. His pseudopeace-loving phrases did not have the expected effect, however, Americans, like other working people the world over, expect not fine words but concrete actions from Washington. As was very accurately noted by Reston, the well-known observer, they advocated not only the abolition of nuclear armaments, but also support the increasingly popular idea that the threat of nuclear war, unemployment and hunger in the world community, which spends $600 billion on armaments every year, is not an inevitability, but an intolerable disgrace.

[Beglov] In an attempt to guess the moves which White House circles are preparing, prominent American observer Leslie Gelb writes that it cannot be ruled out that Washington's counterproposals on aspects of limiting strategic armaments could be put forward which are wholly calculated to create the correct impression, but which will essentially copy propaganda moves which have already been made. These could concern, for instance, the so-called zero option for Europe, proposed by Reagan in a spirit of effectively calling for the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. Their real purpose, stresses Leslie Gelb, is to make unacceptable proposals which Moscow will in evitably reject, in an attempt to prove by this ruse that the establishment of arms control is allegedly unrealistic.

Of course, in these circumstances it is particularly important that the broad international public should be able to see through such moves and to realize their true worth, since what is in evidence is a desire by certain figures in the U.S. leadership to use the talks to only foster illusions and, by lulling the vigilance of the public, to continue with the arms race.

[Shishkin] Even so, Spartak Ivanovich, it seems to me that we can readily state today that the growing antiwar movement in West Europe and the United States is graphic testimony to the face that the lessons of the war have not been lost.

Ortega Visit to USSR

[Sobolev] It should also be added that throughout the world the Soviet Union is backing efforts aimed at surmounting conflict situations. For instance, the Soviet side voiced full support for the peace-loving proposals of the Nicaraguan Government aimed at normalizing the situation in Central America. The Soviet position was set out by Comrade Brezhnev at his talks with the Nicaraguan delegation, led by Comrade Daniel Ortega, which visited the USSR this week.

[Shishkin] That event, of course, has evoked a great response throughout the world. It is being noted, in particular, that at these Soviet-Nicaraguan talks, serious concern was expressed over the continuing growth of tension in the world and the dangerous situation that has developed in particular parts of the world as a result, above all, by the desire of U.S. imperialist circles to break the established correlation of world forces with the object of achieving military superiority, to damage the positions of world socialism and to strike a blow at the gains of the national liberation movement.

As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized at the Soviet-Nicaraguan talks, Washington still goes by the imperial categories of American colonialism.

[Sobolev] Meanwhile, free Nicaragua, despite the hostility of the United States and of the neighboring pro-American dictatorial regimes, is successfully building a new life, building socialism. Last year, the growth of the internal gross national product was 8.7 percent -- one of the highest figures in Latin America. The number of students exceeded a million -- 1/3 of the country's population. Since the revolution, scores of new schools have been built in Nicaragua, while many private educational establishments have been nationalized. Allocations for public health are increased annually and mass vaccination of children is carried out. The Nicaraguan people knew none of this when the country was ruled by Washington's placeman, Somoza. It still remains a dream for those living in countries where the pro-American dictatorships are still in power. This is one of the main reasons for the hostile attitude of the United States toward the Sandinista revolutionaries. If dangerous complications and situations of conflict are arising in the Western Hemisphere, Comrade Brezhnev said at the dinner in honor of the Nicaraguan delegation, it is precisely because there are forces that are trying to preserve or restore their positions of domination and to impose an alien yoke on the people.

Falkland Islands Conflict

These words also apply to the conflict in the South Atlantic. That conflict is now, as it were, at the crossroads. How will it develop further? On the one hand, there is information that the proposal by the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, has, on the whole, been received positively in Buenos Aires and London. Unfortunately, though there are also reports contradicting this. In particular, the British Foreign Ministry has declared that there will be no cease-fire until the Argentine troops leave the islands. Moreover, according to the Western press, London is considering a plan to destroy from the air the airbases on the Argentine mainland so as to prevent a repetition of what happened to the destroyer Sheffield, which was sunk by a missile launched from a fighter aircraft. Yet one still gets the impression that in Britain, the bloody turn that the war has taken this week has brought about a somewhat more sober mood, both among the jingoistic public, and in Parliament. And the British newspaper GUARDIAN points to signs of increasing disagreement within the Conservative Government, that is, the voice of those who are demanding a diplomatic settlement is now being heard more loudly in Britain.

The West European countries are also discouraged by the aggressiveness of their NATO ally, which has already cost the lives of hundreds of young sailors and airmen on both sides; one must assume that the Thatcher Cabinet will be forced to take account of this discontent.

[Beglov] A noticeable metamorphosis has occurred in the attitude of West European partners. Here there is clearly present a transition from one phase -- of unreserved support of London -- to another, to an ever greater distancing, I'd say, dissociation from Britain's course in the South Atlantic. This indicates that there are two different interests being weighed in the balance: The first is the interest of group and class solidarity, and the associated desire to strengthen the general positions of the Atlantic bloc in the spirit of putting pressure on the developing countries of Latin America and other regions. It was this interest that conditioned the automatic reaction which prompted the EEC countries to side with Britain at first and impose economic sanctions on Argentina.

Certain observers in London have even hastened, not without a sense of self-satisfaction, to note that by its actions Britain has rendered a service to NATO. It has rendered a service to NATO, as the London DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote, by testing new equipment in difficult climatic conditions and by bringing up again the whole question of expanding the operational zone of the North Atlantic Treaty to take in those areas where joint action against liberation movements is needed.

The first exchange of views at the meetings of NATO's military bodies in Brussels was also held in the spirit of this automatic imperialist solidarity. Here U.S. Secretary of State Haig immediately raised the question of intensifying material and other support to London in this adventure. However, world reaction to the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, which was viewed as an action confirming London's intention to wage a full-scale colonial war, and the explosion of outrage and the surge of solidarity with Argentina in Latin America all served to sober even the worst hotheads.

Another interest came into play. This is the interest which West European capital has in protecting its economic and other advantages from the development of relations with Latin America and other countries in the developing world, and the related fear that Western Europe may discredit itself by participating in this relapse into colonial tyranny. For this reason a completely different type of signal emanated from the West European capitals. For example, in two different countries -- the FRG and Italy -- two different newspapers; the FRG's GENERAL ANZEIGER and the Italian REPUBBLICA, without consulting each other, said literally one and the same thing: While declaring our support for Britain, we certainly did not give carte blanch -- or a blank check, as the West German paper put it -- for an adventure of this scale. Now that Ireland, in its role as EEC member, has demanded an end to sanctions against Argentina, these disagreements are being exposed with new force.

[Sobolev] I think that the U.S. attitude toward the conflicting sides is also interesting. British newspapers are using an intriguing term to describe this attitude -- green light. In other words, Washington's support for Britain gave London a signal and encouraged it to sharply escalate hostilities last week, an escalation which has already led to the sinking of two large warships, the General Belgrano and the Sheffield, as well as serious aircraft losses. When the United States moved from the neutrality fence to Britain's side, as our Western colleagues put it, the most aggrieved reaction to this was in Latin America. The reaction of the Government of Costa Rica was one of unpleasant surprise and sorrow. Surprise and undisguised concern were the words used by the Peruvian foreign minister. The Brazilian air minister described the U.S. move as a very dangerous fact. As the Washington POST wrote, Latin America considers that Britain is trying to assert its age-old colonial claims. There is a real danger that Latin America will draw the conclusion that the United States shares these British goals. We will have to pay a heavy price.

Other U.S. newspapers also write about the price to be paid for supporting the British. The price of this support a crisis in the inter-American system.

The fact that Washington set up this system for its own imperialist purposes has never been a secret. The joint defense treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947 and the other forms of military and political cooperation are regarded by the United States as an instrument for suppressing the liberation and democracy enabled the United States to isolate Cuba at the beginning of the 1960's and to intervene in the Dominican Republic a few years later. Generally speaking, this suited ruling circles in many Latin American countries.

But when Washington openly disregarded the views of its southern neighbors and allies and openly showed the value it placed on the inter-American system, this provoked unanimous condemnation in Latin America, regardless of the political orientation of the regimes. The question of creating a continental organization as a counterweight to the OAS, without U.S. participation, has again been raised. Costa Rica has proposed that the OAS headquarters be transferred from Washington. This would, of course, be a symbolic measure but a very significant one nevertheless.

[Beglov] There is another interesting feature to this spectacle of self-exposure of U.S. policy. Let us recall that in February this year, U.S. President Reagan addressed representatives of the countries of the Inter-American Treaty of Mutual Assistance and issued an appeal to them, reminding them of the paragraphs of the treaty which stipulate collective action against transgressors. In particular, he strove to use these paragraphs to organize collective action by the Latin American countries against Cuba, Nicaragua and the struggle of the Salvadoran insurgents. Now that one of the participant-countries of this treaty -- Argentina -- has come under a direct threat from British militarism, the U.S. leader not only declares the provisions of the treaty to be inapplicable to the present situation, but also openly sides with a colonialist power.

International Trade Conference

[Sobolev] Yes, indeed. And to conclude, I should like to dwell on the results of the international conference, the strategy of development and the transnational corporations. It has been held in Addis Ababa by the Asian and African people's solidarity organization. There are 7,000 large international monopolies currently active in the world, which, as Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, told the conference, annually extorts up to $100 billion of profits from the developing countries. Moreover, their penetration of the economies of the developing countries is distorting their development. As a result of all this, as well as through political pressure, the transnational corporations are hindering the progress of young states. And yet the world, and these states above all, have 570 million starving people, more than 1 billion people deprived by permanent work and medical aid, 1.5 million without normal housing, and so on. This is according to UN figures.

But I should now like to draw attention not just to the economic and social aspect of the problem which was discussed in Addis Ababa, but also to its political side, since it throws light on one of the most important causes of the present bout of aggressiveness in U.S. foreign policy and its allies. As the French magazine, LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, asserts, the value of the ouput of subsidiaries of American firms abroad is four times greater than American exports. The magazine writes that without the profits from these subsidiaries American companies and banks could not survive. No one doubts that the Americans are capable of working, but it is equally obvious that far from all the U.S. wealth is created with the U.S. own hands. Dean Rusk, the former U.S. secretary of state, has noted that the U.S. population is just 6 percent of the world's population, but it consumes almost 1/2 the world's raw materials and energy. if other peoples come close to our production and consumption, Rusk said, old Mother Earth will collapse with a groan. It is quite obvious that someone will have to give way. There is no question about who it should be in Washington's eyes -- certainly not America.

Reality demonstrates that the developing countries are capable of defending their interests.

Imperialism's sphere of action is contracting, and however much Washington might draw final lines which must not be breached by so much as a single step -- be it in Vietnam or El Salvador -- it is clear that it cannot maintain by military force the present, what I would call inhuman, state of affairs. There is, of course, a long way to go before we reach a just economic system in the world. But things are heading that way little by little and the conference in Addis Ababa was another step in that direction.

On that note we come to the end of our program, comrades. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

GENERAL GRIBKOV INTERVIEW ON NATO, WARSAW TREATY

LD071550 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TASS) -- "The united military might of the socialist states, whose core is the defense might of the Soviet Union, is a reliable guarantee of their defense", said the chief of staff of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov. He was interviewed by a TASS correspondent in connection with the 27th anniversary, to be marked next Friday, of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed by the socialist countries in Warsaw in 1955. This defense alliance was established in response to the organization of NATO in 1949 -- the North Atlantic alliance.

"As long as the NATO bloc is there, and as long as the militarist circles are pursuing the arms race, the USSR and the other participants of the Warsaw Treaty will continue to strengthen its military-political alliance," Anatoliy Gribkov said.

He recalled that from the first days of its existence this alliance has consistently been the initiator in the matter of international detente, strengthening peace in Europe and in the whole world.

"The countries of the socialist community, in pursuing a coordinated foreign policy course of international detente and ending the arms race, are at the same time taking account of the increased aggressiveness of imperialism," said the general. "The United States has adopted the course of gaining a military-strategic superiority over the USSR, the course of a large-scale, total arms race. Newer and even more sophisticated types of military gear and weapons of mass destruction are being developed."

Mankind is threatened by the neutron bomb and by barbarous types of chemical and other weapons. Plans are being made to deploy new American medium-range weapons -- a first nuclear strike potential -- in Western Europe."

"All this," the general stressed, "poses an additional threat to the Soviet country and its allies from the United States, can upset the military-strategic balance in Europe, defeat the possibility for any control over weapons, and in the worst of contingencies, lead to a nuclear war."

"Taking a realistic account of the complexity of the international situation," the general said, "the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty have to show constant concern for enhancing their defense capacity."

"On the basis of complete trust arising out of the international class fraternity of the peoples and armies of the socialist countries and the class unity of national military doctrines," Anatoliy Gribkov noted, "a regular exchange of experience of military construction and combat and political training is carried out."

In the combined armed forces, the general said, constant attention is devoted to steadfastly raising the combat readiness of the armies, air forces and navies. The armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, in terms of the moral-political and combat qualities of the personnel, of technical equipment and material, and of the training level of formations, units and ships, fully meet modern-day demands and are capable of guaranteeing the peaceful, constructive labor of our peoples, Army Gen Gribkov said in conclusion.

TIKHONOV GREETS WORLD ANTINUCLEAR CONFERENCE

LD101240 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- On behalf of the Soviet Government and on his own behalf, Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the world conference "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe.

"Your forum devoted to the most urgent problem of our time, that of saving human life from the nuclear threat, has convened at a troublous time," the messages says. "The proponents of the cold war are whipping up war hysteria in every way, escalating the arms race and openly stating the admissibility of a limited nuclear war and the first use of nuclear weapons. They disrupt normal relations between states and foment animosity and hatred among nations."

"Nowadays it is more necessary than ever before for everyone on Earth, believer and non-believer alike, to profoundly realize his responsbility for safeguarding peace and establishing just relations among states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. 'It is necessary at present, today, to do everything possible to block the way of those given to runaway arms buildups and military ventures,' our head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, has said. Everything possible should be done to ensure the people's sacred right to life, and there can be no bystanders and indifferent in this matter: It concerns all and everyone."

"Millions of people of different political views and persuasions are understanding this ever more clearly, and ever more people are joining actively in the mass-scale anti-war protests, which have acquired an unprecedented scope.

"This is vividly illustrated by the convocation of your conference, to which representatives of all the major faiths and religious organizations from about 100 countries of the world have arrived. Their peace-making activities are a contribution to the common struggle waged by the peace forces.

"The Soviet state, which is loyal to the principles of the Leninist peace policy and which has throughout its 65-year history consistently opposed war, has come up in this complex situation with a set of constructive proposals aimed at improving the international climate, promoting detente and averting world catastrophe. The Soviet Government views with profound approval and understanding your efforts aimed at countering the nuclear threat, and thinks highly of the noble ideas and goals of your forum.

"I wish your conference every success in its work."

KOMMUNIST VIEWS U.S.-BRITISH COOPERATION

LD101250 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- The significance of the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands "goes beyond the framework of purely selfish interests of the British imperialist circles. Clearly visible here are the common class calculations of the leading forces of world imperialism," the KOMMUNIST journal of the CPSU Central Committee points out.

"In this situation," the article points out, there is nothing amazing in the fact that it is not Argentina which belongs to the Western Hemisphere and is linked by commitments of an ally with the USA on the basis of the Rio Treaty, but Britain is under Washington's protection. [sentence as received] This situation, in which Washington associated with Buenos Aires by commitments on mutual assistance in the defence of the continent, has as a matter of fact appeared as an accomplice of a state which embarked on aggression against an American state, is not so much inexplicable."

"The ruling circles of the United States," the journal goes on to day, "have a stake not in ensuring international security but in promoting plans for ensuring for itself the positions of military superiority on the world-wide scale. This is graphically demonstrated, for example, by their support for the aggressive actions by the Israeli expansionists. It is not astonishing that in this case too they preferred to side actually with one of its NATO allies in demanding the withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, disregarded the interests of a member-state of the Organization of American States, which is simply discounted as soon as it comes to the strategy of imperialism. That is precisely why Washington exerted, albeit without much success, pressure on the Latin American states, striving to limit their solidarity with Argentina."

"This conflict," KOMMUNIST stresses, "has again shown that it is not a mythical 'Soviet military menace' but the aggressive foreign policy of imperialism personified above all in the NATO activities, which appears as a real threat to peace the world over."

ZORIN ON SUPPORT FOR UK, 'BLACKMAIL' BY U.S.

LD100920 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 82

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Reports from West European capitals show a considerable change in the mood of Common Market countries in connection with the Anglo-Argentine conflict. There is growing doubt about the appropriateness of unconditional support for the British colonial adventure and Washington's line on this question.

The fact of a certain sobering, or at any rate elements of sobering, is undoubted. The representatives of the Common Market countries assembled in Brussels not only considered it necessary to come out for an immediate cessation of military actions in the South Atlantic but also showed no readiness to meet London's demands to toughen economic sanctions against Argentina. Moreover, the representatives of Italy, the FRG, Ireland and some other European countries came out against the automatic prolongation of these sanctions originally set to expire on 17 May. In the first days of the conflict the Common Market countries, clearly under pressure from not only London but also Washington, readily announced a boycott on all Argentine goods imported into Europe, not to mention political support given to the colonial actions of the Thatcher government.

A flurry of military action and bloodshed were needed before political commonsense and realism were shown. But it has long been obvious that the policy of diktat in international affairs, the appropriation, primarily by Washington, of the right to punish disliked countries and governments, the introduction of all sorts of economic sanctions and boycotts cannot bring any benefit to those who adhere to such a course of action.

After the victory over the forces of aggression, whose anniversary is being currently marked by the peoples, the United Nations was set up and given the task of maintaining peace. The question arises, why was it preferred to push this organization aside, replacing it with a self-styled American mediation, if it can be so-called, which turned into crude blackmail and illegal sanctions? Certain circles are trying to turn violations of international law and order into accepted norms, whether in connection with the Anglo-Argentine conflict or with regard to other international problems and other countries in the West or East. The development of events in connection with the issue in the South Atlantic is dangerous to peace and shows where such a path leads.

As far as our country is concerned, Comrade Brezhnev, speaking a few days ago at the reception for the Nicaraguan delegation, stressed: The Soviet Union proceeds from its principled policy -- elimination of existing and prevention of new hotbeds of tension, banning of interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples and settlement of disputed questions by peaceful means, at the conference table.

ARMY DAILY CITES U.S. 'ACCOMPLICE' ROLE

LD091512 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 9 May 82

["The USA Is an Accomplice in Britain's Crimes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS -- The USA, having openly taken the side of London in the conflict with Argentina, did not limit itself to political support for Britain's imperial ambitions, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today in an international review. Britain received lavish and diverse military aid on the part of the USA. Britain was given an opportunity to use the U.S. military base on Ascension Island in the central part of the Atlantic Ocean. British warships received fuel and other types of materiel and technical supplies. Harrier fighter bombers were additionally transported by U.S. C-5A military transportation planes to British expeditionary forces. The British fleet was given access to U.S. means of communication in the South Atlantic.

The most important thing is, in the opinion of military observers, that the British naval armada in its actions has been able to rely on U.S. reconnaissance data received via artificial satelites of the earth, radar planes AWACS and other means of radio electronic and other reconnaissance means, the Soviet newspaper points out. It was precisely such data that enabled a British submarine to pinpoint and to sink in a piratic manner the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano. Question is being considered to refuel British combat aircraft in the South Atlantic in the air with the aid of U.S. refueling planes KC-135.

From the very outset of the armed conflict in the South Atlantic, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on, the USA sought to make use of it for its own purposes. "The imperialist essence of Washington's policy with regard to Latin American countries," it was pointed at the Soviet-Nicaraguan talks in Moscow, "received a new vivid confirmation in connection with the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands". The USA was confident that Argentina would quickly capitulate in the face of military pressure on the part of Britain and that the USA would manage to assert its military presence in the South Atlantic.

Washington has not abandoned its designs now either, the review points out. The USA still tries to fish in troubled waters. The two leading NATO countries' joint actions against Argentina indicate that the USA uses military might for blackmail against and pressure on those developing countries which pursue an independent political course. Even the U.S. newspaper Baltimore SUN admitted that the USA has appeared before the whole world in the role of an accomplice in Britain's sanguinary crimes.

PRAVDA ASSESSES U.S. 'NEUTRALITY' IN CONFLICT

LD091108 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 9 May 82

["Behind the Scenes of the South Atlantic Crisis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS -- "The attention of the international public remains riveted to the Anglo-Argentine conflict, the more so as the developments in the South Atlantic go beyond the framework of relations between the two countries," writes today's PRAVDA. "This is illustrated in a particularly vivid way by the role which is played in them by the United States which very quickly abandoned even what the U.S. press itself described as ostentatious neutrality."

"Really", the newspaper's Sunday review says, "what kind of neutrality can there be if from the very outset of the crisis Washington tried to get hold of the object of the conflict -- the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and to establish itself on them under the cover of placing the islands under the authority of a 'tripartite' administration, i.e. with the participation of the United States itself. When Argentine rejected the U.S. proposal, the United States in point of fact openly took the side of Britain by blessing the neo-colonalist and militarist actions of the Thatcher government."

"It is not fortuitous that even those in the West who at first were inclined to speak with irony about the 'out-of dateness of the conflict', meaning that the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands are one of the last fragments of the former colonialist empires ought to understand that it is a question of not simply sparsely populated territories with a weakly developed economy, but of the strategic interests of imperialism which seeks to keep under its direct control the sea lanes between Antarctica, the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans," PRAVDA goes on.

"It is precisely for the sake of its imperial interests that the U.S. betrayed, as the foreign press writes, Argentina, meaning the treaty obligations which link the United States with Argentina under the Inter-American Treaty of Mutual Assistance".

"The United States without hesitation gave preference to ties with Britain as a NATO ally, thereby manifesting the aggressive character of the North Atlantic bloc. Attempts are being made to place the bloc in the service of neo-colonialism to serve its goals," PRAVDA stresses.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON REASONS FOR BRITISH ACTION

LD091418 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 9 May 82

["Imperial Ambitions of London" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS -- The conflict situation has developed in the South Atlantic because there are forces in the world which try to keep or restore the positions of dominance and to impose a foreign yoke upon peoples, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) writes today. Those forces, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in his speech in Kremlin on May 4, "do not stop short of threats, pressure, blackmail and blockade and of the use of arms and resort to actions which are akin to those taken in the days of colonial brigandage."

It was precisely to such actions, the newspaper points out, that the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher resorted. It set a task to restore the colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and its dominance over them.

And the matter is not only in the economic interests of British capital in the South Atlantic or potential natural wealth of the archipelago, and not only in its military-strategic importance on the lanes from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and to the Antarctic shores. The Conservative government set itself as an aim to revive the imperial greatness of Britain. It visualised such a revival first of all along militarist lines, along the lines of power politics.

All that, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on, compelled London to take aggressive actions in the South Atlantic. Counting on superiority in equipment and training of the Royal Navy and on direct support on the part of the United States and other NATO partners, the British Government had no doubt about an easy success.

The newspaper points out that London had internal political considerations, too. Over the three years of the stay in power of Conservatives have not managed to take the country out of the guagmire of the economic slump. On the contrary, the crisis phenomena in the economy continue to grow. The level of production goes down, inflation grows and the number of jobless has reached three million. The drumming up of chauvinist sentiments and military hysteria was to a considerable extent resorted to with a view to defusing the working people's discontent.

NATO COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS ARGENTINA'S STAND

LD071624 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 7 May 82

["The South Atlantic: Who Fans the Conflict?" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS -- NATO's Eurogroup whose sittings have come to a close in Brussels has issued a communique in which it "condemned" Argentina for its stand in the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. This statement is not unexpected: Let us recall that way back in April NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, touching upon the developments in the South Atlantic, pronounced to the effect that it would be a "dangerous precedent" if in the obtaining situation London did not undertake any military operations. Now that such actions have been launched, the two leading imperialist powers of NATO -- the USA and Britain -- still more actively seek to make use of the NATO mechanism for attempts not only to ensure support for their actions but also to draw partners for the bloc into the conflict in this or that form.

Observers note that the Eurogroup's statement has been adopted in the period when a certain eye-opening process in under way in the West, and first of all in Western Europe, and when more and more West Europeans come to realize that they have been urged to show "solidarity" with the dangerous colonial venture.

This is evidenced, for example, by the fact that a number of West European countries -- members of the EEC -- are making it clear that they will not support an extension of the economic sanctions imposed under the pressure of Britain and the USA against Argentina. This is also evidenced by the fact that at the recent session in Brussels a number of representatives of EEC member countries declared for immediate cessation of hostilities. The same is indicated by many pronouncements of the West European press. The Paris LE PARISIEN LIBERE, for example, described the developments in the South Atlantic as an "absurd war", and even the London TIMES pronounces to the effect that only British arms manufacturers will benefit as a result of the conflict. The Eurogroup's statement, which virtually supports the USA and Britain which have launched military operations against Argentina, obviously runs counter to those sentiments.

By putting virtually the sign of equality between the interests of NATO and the aims which Britain and the USA put forward, fanning the conflict, the leaders of the bloc ignore the national interests of the West European countries which are far from being interested either in creating a new seat of tension, or in doing damage to their traditional political, trade-economic and other contacts with those Latin American countries which, as is known, firmly condemn London's and Washington's militarist venture.

The authors of the Eurogroup's statement "condemning" Argentina sought to please London and Washington and to consolidate their positions. But they achieved the opposite. Since the very fact that the aggressive Atlantic bloc continues to come out in support of the militarist venture of Britain and the USA once again reveals the true aims of those London and Washington connected-with-NATO circles which still think in the imperial categories of colonialism and regard force, the "gunboat diplomacy" as almost a universal methods for the transaction of international affairs.

ARMY PAPER SURVEYS U.S. 'AERIAL ESPIONAGE'

PM071007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 82 p 3

[Candidate of Technical Sciences Col Yu. Alekseyev article: "Espionage from the Stratosphere"]

[Text] Aerial espionage was and remains an important means used by U.S. militarists for pursuing their military-political course. The Pentagon and U.S. intelligence services do not hide the fact that the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are the main targets of their aerial espionage. U.S. military strategists believe that aerial reconnaissance tasks can be carried out by means of high-altitude long-range aircraft equipped with appropriate electronic apparatus and aerial cameras.

If one turns to the past, one can trace the development of aerial espionage methods back to the first few years after World War II. As the Western press attests, the first such aircraft was the RB-36 (takeoff weight over 126 tons, operational ceiling 12.2 km. Flight range 16,000 km) which was created in the United States in the late forties and went into service in 1950. Up to 14 aerial cameras could be located in the aircraft's bomb bay. A gigantic aerial camera with a focal length of 610 cm was developed especially for it. But the RB-36's bomb bay, capable of holding 38 tons of bombs, proved inconvenient for this monster and for several years after the "espionage eye" did its service on a transport aircraft.

During the fifties reconnaissance versions of the B-58 (supersonic) bomber and the B-52 bomber were developed in the United States and purpose-built aircraft -- the SR-71 Blackbird (take off weight 77.1 tons, maximum speed 3,220 km per hour, flying at an altitude of up to 30.5 km and range of 4,800 km) and the not unknown U-2 spyplane (take off weight up to 13.2 tons, speed 850 km per hour, operational ceiling 26 km and up to 12 hours continuous flight) -- were also developed.

The years passed and in the United States there was a succession of presidents who brought with them new military doctrines whose essence, however, remained aggressive, as before. Also as before the aerial espionage system remained in the service of these doctrines. Special balloons carrying reconnaissance apparatus were built to supplement the reconnaissance aircraft. As Western observers noted, "this was a necessary step" since carrying out aircraft espionage flights over the socialist countries' territory had become dangerous.

There are many examples in history of when treachery -- whether in politics or military actions -- has been duly punished. Thus it was, too, with the U-2 spyplane piloted by Powers. This sobered the inspirers of aerial espionage but not as it turned out, for long.

In the sixties many intelligence tasks previously carried out from the air were entrusted to reconnaissance satellites and drones began to be created as a new means of strategic aerial reconnaissance. One of them, the GTD-21, was developed by Lockheed and outwardly resembles the SR-71 from which it is launched. This spy drone is over 12 meters long, has a flight speed of 4,000 km per hour, a ceiling of over 30 km and is in service with the Strategic Reconnaissance 9th Air Wing (Beale Air Force Base, California). During 1964-1967 38 such devices were built.

Another one is the AQM-34 Firebee, developed by the Teledyne-Ryan firm. It is made in several versions and is launched from a DC-130 transport aircraft. The device was widely used by the Americans during the aggression against the SRV and is now used by Israel for reconnaissance over neighboring Arab states' territories.

In the late sixties the same firm developed the AQM-91 Firefly (weight about 2.4 tons, length over 10 meters) equipped with an aerial camera with a focal length of 61 centimeters and sufficient film for 1,500 photographs measuring 114 cm by 11.4 cm as well as infrared and electronic reconnaissance apparatus.

The device is launched from a DC-130 transport and, as the journal AVIATION WEEK reports, was used by the Americans for reconnaissance of Chinese territory.

The foreign press reports that the United States and the other main NATO countries have developed reconnaissance versions of virtually all tactical fighters. They are equipped with diverse infrared and electronic reconnaissance apparatus located both inside the aircraft and in underslung containers.

In the seventies, the U.S. military-industrial complex began extensive research for the creation of new air reconnaissance devices. As the foreign press notes, the main emphasis was placed on developing onboard apparatus which would make it possible to monitor the territory of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries from aircraft and unpiloted devices flying along borders without violating those countries' airspace.

The most typical examples of high-altitude air reconnaissance of this period are provided by the American E-3A Sentry and TR-1 aircraft. The former is a development based on the Boeing-707 passenger aircraft and is intended for long-distance radar detection and control (the AWACS system).

As the Brussels newspaper LE SOIR notes, the radar equipment installed on these aircraft enables NATO "to observe everything that is taking place in the airspace of the GDR, most of Czechoslovakia and approximately 80 km eastward into Poland's territory." In addition to tracking all air "targets" within a radius of approximately 400 km, AWACS is capable of intercepting radio conversations, locating radar devices and observing surface installations.

The aircraft has an operational ceiling of 13.4 km and a flight duration, without refuelling in the air, of up to 6 hours over a range of 1,600 km from the airfield of departure.

In addition to the surveillance of airspace, the aircraft's tasks include discovering airfields, bridges and dumps as well as observing sea conditions. According to foreign press reports, the Pentagon is making wide use of these aircraft for carrying out espionage tasks in various regions of the world, and using the Kadena (Japan) and Ramstein (FRG) airbases. The U.S. Air Force is planning to buy 34 E-3A aircraft and the NATO countries 18 while the Nimrod AEW3, a similar type of aircraft, is to enter service in Britain in 1982.

The TR-1 surveillance aircraft, developed by Lockheed, is based on the well-known U-2. As AVIATION WEEK reports, it is 19.2 meters long, has a takeoff weight of 18.2 tons, an operational ceiling of 27.4 km, a range of 9,000 km and up to 12 hours continuous flying time. The aircraft's equipment includes infrared and electronic apparatus which makes reconnaissance possible under any weather conditions day or night and up to three aerial cameras capable of lateral photographing of land-based installations located up to 55 km from the border.

According to foreign press evidence, the TR-1 will belong to the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command and will carry out surveillance mainly in Europe along the socialist countries' borders. The U.S. Air Force has already ordered 35 of these aircraft.

RC-135 jets continue to constitute a large part of the U.S. means of aerial electronic reconnaissance. There are at least 10 modifications of this aircraft for carrying out varius espionage tasks including the observation of missile launches on the Soviet Union's territory.

Pursuing a policy of an unrestrained arms race, the U.S. military-industrial complex's ringleaders, and this is especially typical of the present U.S. administration, are stepping up the efforts to create new air espionage facilities which will make it possible to "look in" on the socialist community countries' territory. Here, the Pentagon strategists are trying to deploy the aerial spies as close as possible to those countries' borders, using bases in Europe, Japan and the Middle and Near East.

It emerges from foreign press reports that new long focal length aerial cameras are being developed (mainly in the United States) for lateral reconnaissance filming at distances of up to 170 km or more, these having a resolving power to down to 1 meter. Intelligence information obtained by air photography is being gathered at special film repositories in Salt Lake City and Sioux Falls.

Also under intensive development are electronic-optical devices based on the use of infrared sensors and image intensifiers capable of pinpointing targets with a temperature of 2-20 degrees centigrade. It is believed that the filming range of such electronic-optical reconnaissance devices with a 3.65 meter focal length is up to 160 km.

Major American firms such as Lockheed, Boeing, Northrop, McDonnel-Douglass and others, who receive multimillion-dollar contracts from the Pentagon, are working on the development of air espionage facilities. The efforts being made by NATO imperialist circles and primarily the United States to build up the arsenal of air espionage facilities using the latest scientific and technical achievements show that despite the demands on the world's peace-loving forces and public protests in their own countries, these circles are striving to further aggravate the international situation. The Pentagon's espionage tricks confirm once again that, pursuing their own aggressive goals, the U.S. imperialists are flagrantly violating other states' sovereignty and national interests.

TASS NOTES REAGAN'S 'COMPROMISE BUDGET'

LD072106 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Washington, May, TASS -- President Reagan announced at a news conference that his administration and the Senate Budget Commission have reached a compromise on cutting down on the budget deficit by 416 million dollars in the coming three years.

Several hours before that, the draft federal budget submitted by the administration for consideration by this Senate commission had been resolutely rejected by it because of the huge deficit built into it.

On the basis of a compromise which Reagan tried to pass off as a "giant step forward", saving will be reached above all through higher taxes, freezing the salaries to federal employees and further inroads into social programmes, above all in such fields as education, health and helping the poor and the aged.

Although some purely cosmetic reduction is also foreseen in military spending, Reagan left no one in doubt in his statement as to the fact that the U.S. commitment to strong defence will be preserved in the new budget.

At the same time the new option leaves intact practically all the tax privileges and rebates gained by U.S. monopolies last year. The planned raise in taxes will mainly be achieved through indirect taxes on goods and services, which will place additional burdens for the broad masses of the population.

Eventually, the "compromise" budget version was approved by the Senate Budget Commission by 11 votes against 9, this time with even all the Democrats on the commission voting in the negative.

According to local watchers, the negative reaction of the Democrats in Congress to the administration's draft federal budget is above all attributable to the elections, due in November, to the highest legislative organ of the United States, and to the consequent desire, for that time, to dissociate themselves from the unpopular economic programme of the Republican administration.

Experts assume in this connection that the White House will be in for tough battles over the budget in the House of Representatives where, unlike the Senate, the majority belongs to the Democratic Party.

BUSH VISIT TO, U.S. RELATIONS WITH PRC VIEWED

Fesunenko on Visit

LD071946 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 May 82

[From the "The World Today" program presented by I. Fesunenko]

[Text] On 5 May U.S. Vice President George Bush started his unexpected visit to China. I say that it was unexpected because the program of his current tour of Asian countries originally envisaged visits to only Japan, South Korea, New Zealand and Australia, and China was added only at the last moment. This rare improvisation in diplomatic practice has been caused by Washington's desire to smooth over another expression of discontent on the part of Beijing at the planned supply of a large consignment of spare parts for American military equipment sold in past years to Taiwan.

By the way, the U.S. Congress has received an administration request for providing $60 million for this purpose, and this problem must be discussed and settled by the legislators in the middle of May. By this supply of spare parts for military equipment the Reagan administration wants not only to throw a morsel to the Taiwan regime but also to create the impression that Reagan really means to fulfill his pre-election pledge concerning the restoration of good relations with Taipei.

Naturally, Beijing does not like this. Beijing has tried to protest. Although these protests were loud in form, they never crossed over the limit to a propaganda demonstration. While criticizing the United States for the desire to preserve good relations with the Taiwan regime, Beijing never questioned its own close ties with Washington. And now, by sending Bush to China, Washington seems to be wanting to calm the Chinese leaders completely, and evidently it was no accident, as the news agencies reported this morning, that Bush's first words on Chinese soil were literally a statement to the effect that the United States recognizes only one China.

Bush will begin talks with Chinese leaders in the coming few days. It has been announced that on Saturday he will meet Deng Xiaoping and then we shall know whether this mission has been successful.

Glebov: Taiwan Not Primary

OW071143 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 4 May 82

[Glebov commentary: "Washington's Reaction to Beijing's Propaganda"]

[Text] Sino-U.S. relations have noticeably deteriorated in recent months. The reason is that the United States is prepared to continue its supply of weapons to Taiwan. The U.S. supply of weapons to Taiwan constitutes a flagrant encroachment on China's sovereignty. For this reason, Beijing has not only denounced the United States for violating the agreements reached by the two countries but also threatened to downgrade the level of diplomatic relations with the latter. Beijing has also asserted that China's principled stand is unshakable. The following is station observer Glebov's comments on Washington's reaction to Beijing's propaganda:

The U.S. Government does not care about the clamors made by Beijing. It is said that Washington will no longer provide fighter planes to Taiwan but will cooperate with Taiwan in producing a later model of such aircraft. It is also said that the United States will not provide weapons for Taiwan while the two sides are continuing their talks on this issue.

Viewing this issue from various angles, however, the United States has no intention of discontinuing its supply of arms and ammunition to the Taiwan regime.

On 13 April the Reagan administration notified the U.S. Congress that it had decided to provide Taiwan with $60 million worth of military-related spare parts. At a press conference in Tokyo a few days ago, U.S. Vice President Bush gave a more detailed explanation of Washington's policy toward Taiwan. He said that we cannot betray our old friends.

All facts show that the Taiwan issue is not of primary importance to Beijing. Since China and the United States began to contact each other in the early 1970's, Beijing leaders have always placed the Taiwan issue in a secondary position so that the two countries have been able to make concerted efforts to oppose the socialist countries and the progressive world forces.

In his memoirs Kissinger, assistant to former U.S. President Nixon and chief executor of his China plan, said of his first meeting with the Chinese leaders: Zhou Enlai's opinions, just like Mao Zedong's, left the basic impression that our differences over the Taiwan issue are (?insignificant) against our common concern over the balance of power in the world. Nixon's visit to China was mainly aimed at postponing the Taiwan issue for future solution so that our countries would be able to (?fill in the abyss) that had existed between us for nearly 20 years and pursue a common policy in the common interests of the two countries.

To be close to the United States strategically, China's leaders placed the Taiwan issue in a secondary position. After establishing diplomatic relations with China, Washington made the U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act public in March 1979. This act, which constitutes a flagrant encroachment on China's sovereignty, clarifies U.S. policy on two aspects:
1) Washington declares that Taiwan's future should be determined by peaceful means. In other words, Washington irrefutably suggests to China that Taiwan not be liberated.
2) In this act, Washington (?vests itself with) the right to continue its supply of modern weapons to Taiwan.

This act shows the arrogant attitude taken by the United States toward China. At the same time, it shows that China's leaders actually prompted Washington to take this step.

Recently, however, the Taiwan issue seems to be in first place in Sino-U.S. relations. It appears that the struggle among China's leaders has been intensifying before the convening of the 12th CCP National Congress. As things stand Deng Xiaoping has to explain to his opponents the matters of U.S. encroachment on China's sovereignty as a result of the development of Sino-U.S. relations. To defend himself Deng Xiaoping has therefore stepped up his propaganda by denouncing the U.S. Government for its policy toward Taiwan. This propaganda campaign is aimed completely at satisfying Deng Xiaoping's (?selfish needs), silencing his opponents and comforting the Chinese people. Washington is well aware of the purpose of this campaign. This is why Washington has shown no concern over the matter and has continued its supply of weapons to Taiwan.

Glebov: Basic Agreement

OW080459 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 7 May 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Listeners, you must have heard that U.S. Vice President Bush is visiting China. Our observer Glebov has the following comment on his visit:

Well-informed foreign observers believe that the Sino-U.S. talks being held in Beijing will not produce anything unexpected. They pointed out that, according to reliable sources, the two sides had reached basic agreement even before the decision on Bush's visit was made.

The two sides had decided, for instance, that the Taiwan issue should not hamper the development of military-stretegic and political cooperation between Beijing and Washington. In other words, what is important between China and the United States is their identical strategic interest and the rest, including the Taiwan issue, is all secondary. This basic agreement accords with Deng Xiaoping's wish.

Of course Washington hopes that Beijing [words indistinct] will act more vigorously in the international stage within the framework of the imperialist strategy. This strategy is directed against national liberation and the force of peace and socialism. During the Sino-U.S. discussions prior to Bush's visit the ruling clique in Beijing agreed in principle to take steps in this direction. The vice president wants to discuss specific steps in this respect in his talks with the Chinese leaders.

It looks like matters concerning Beijing's active role in stepping up the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will also be discussed. The ruling clique in the United States hopes the Chinese leaders to contribute more aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Reports indicate that the Dengist clique is willing to respond. Incidently, the Chinese military aid and other assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have already cost the Chinese people some 450 million yuan.

The Sino-U.S. talks will also touch on other issues in Asia, where Beijing is doing all it can to protect the imperialist strategic interest. In this respect, Beijing attaches great importance to Indochina. According to an initial agreement Beijing will pursue a more frenzied aggressive policy against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and will carry out vigorous sabotage activities in this region in accordance with the wishes of the U.S. strategists. Beijing's activities in this region will be closely coordinated with its worldwide activities against Soviet and other socialist countries' foreign policies.

According to their initial agreement, in opposing the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries Beijing will pay its primary attention to opposing the new Soviet peace overture. As a matter of fact, it is well-known that Beijing was shown no intention of lagging behind others in this respect in the past. For instance, Comrade Brezhnev, in his address to the congress of the Soviet trade unions, put forth a new proposal on arms reduction. XINHUA, however, wantonly slandered and attacked this proposal. But Washington still believes that the Chinese leaders have not done their best in slandering and attacking this proposal. According to reports, the Sino-U.S. talks will discuss the question of organizing a new large-scale propaganda and sabotage campaign by Beijing against the Soviet peace policy. The United States will propose that China play a more active role in forming a militaristic alliance in the Far East. Judging from Secretary of Defense Weinberger's statement in Washington, steps are being taken to form a military alliance comprising the United States, Japan, South Korea and China.

In short, Beijing and Washington clearly maintain identical stands. This is why Bush, upon his landing in China, expressed confidence that the friendly relations between the United States and China will continue to develop smoothly in the future.

Kaverznev on Relations

LD081504 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 May 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by A. Kaverznev]

[Text] Today U.S. Vice President George Bush started his talks with Chinese leaders. He arrived in (?Hsien Chiao) city the day before yesterday. On the eve of the visit the Chinese authorities warned Washington that the sale of American arms to Taiwan is a delayed action bomb that could undermine Sino-American relations. Talks on the subject are now being conducted by Bush on the personal instructions of President Reagan.

I shall remind you that over a period of several weeks, China strongly protested against the planned sale by the United States to Taiwan of spare parts for military equipment worth $60 million. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO writes that U.S. policy is contradictory and double-faced, and I quote: The time has come for solving the problem fo the sale to Taiwan of American arms. There is a Chinese saying that says that the one who has tied the knot is the onewho must undo it. That delayed action bomb belongs to the United States and Washington alone can make it harmless.

But it has to be said that foreign journalists in Beijing are not at all convinced that the Chinese position is that hard. They suppose that China is ready to agree to the sale of a certain amount of arms to Taiwan over a certain period of time, but only on the condition that Washington will set a time after which sales will be stopped. Many Americans have little hope of Bush's mission being immediately successful.

Rakhimov: Policy 'Parallelism'

LD081614 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 8 May 82

[Rashid Rakhimov commentary]

[Text] Before arriving in Beijing on the last leg of his Asian tour U.S. Vice President Bush had visited Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. In other words, he visited the countries with whom Washington maintains to a varying degree military contacts or special treaty relations. Therefore, Mr Bush's talks in Beijing should, observers feel, be regarded as a logical continuation of his military-diplomatic mission.

Mr Bush himself did not conceal before starting out for Asia that the main aim of his visit would be to bring Washington's current and potential allies into implementing the (?Reagan) aggressive Asian doctrine, which the United States pursues banking on the use of force in the area. It is not difficult to predict that the current round of the U.S.-Chinese dialogue will hardly be a smooth one. The point is that there are cracks in the structure of U.S.-Chinese cooperation carefully built up by Washington and Beijing. Beijing is particularly irritated by America's intention to make new arms deliveries to Taiwan, and so despite the very vexed feelings displayed by Beijing the men in Washington count on achieving a compromise.

A short while before Vice President Bush set out for Asia the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, stated that in fact there was no cooling of U.S.-Chinese relations and expressed the view that China feels the same way. Apparently the U.S. defense secretary would not have made statements of that kind without knowing the position of the Chinese side. Mr Bush, too, made a significant statement after meeting with the U.S. ambassador in Beijing, Arthur Hummel. After the ambassador briefed Mr Bush on the state of Sino-American relations the latter observed that the understandings existing between the United States and China considerably outweighed the differences. Both the U.S. and Chinese sides do not conceal that the U.S.-Chinese understandings are aimed at achieving what is termed as a strategic parallelism of U.S. and Chinese action in Asia.

Lately one can see quite a few manifestations of that parallelism aimed first and foremost against the countries of Southwest and Souteast Asia. Thus, for instance, the Chinese capital was recently visited by a U.S. State Department delegation headed by an important official, Gary Crocker. And among the joint operations planned in Asian countries and which Beijing was asked to take part in was that of fabricating false data so as to allege the use of poisonous substances in Laos and Kampuchea by Vietnam.

Observers have also noted that Beijing has taken a harsher stand on the territorial issue regarding India. Just a few days ago Chinese soldiers intruded Indian territory in the Ladakh area and hoisted a Chinese flag there. Judging from developments, the Islamabad regime, with behind-the-scenes support by the United States and China, has stated that it is joining the Gilgit, Skardu and Hunza districts to Pakistan. A short while back a new strategic highway was commissioned in the Gilgit area, which gives China the opportunity to intensify its military presence on territory bordering with the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir.

Specialists on U.S.-Chinese relations have a point when they note that China is clearly interested in U.S. support for its territorial claims to neighboring countries. The United States, for its part, is using this interest as a lever to make China put up with the sale of U.S. weapons to Taiwan.

A State Department official, (?as) disclosed by NEWSWEEK magazine, definitely had parallel actions by Washington and Beijing against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in mind when he expressed the hope that the Chinese would take into consideration that U.S.-Chinese relations have been, as he put it, quite fruitful for both sides. According to NEWSWEEK, Washington is ready now to propose to Beijing a tacit compromise. If that is reached, Beijing will not object to U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan and Washington will state its readiness to expand cooperation with China in the military sphere first and foremost. And that could signify yet another step made on the road of U.S.-Chinese rapprochement at the expense of the security interests of many of China's Asian neighbors.

TASS: 'Ended Without Result'

LD092008 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 May, TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush has ended his official visit to Beijing. He held two days of talks with Deng Xiaoping, Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

The Sino-American talks focused on the question of U.S. arms, military equipment and spares to military hardware deliveries to Taiwan, which Beijing regards as "interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of China", "violation of the principles of the joint Sino-American communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries" and "encroachment on the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China". The talks between the U.S. vice-president and the Chinese leaders on this issue ended without result. George Bush stated at the airport before departure that the differences between the two countries on this chief problem remain. Further talks on this question, George Bush said, will be continued by representatives of the two countries in Beijing.

Speaking about Taiwan, the American vice-president referred to President Ronald Reagan's statement that the United States will not leave their old friends in need.

Failure on Taiwan Issue

OW092040 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 9 May 82

[From special program "China Today"]

[Text] Foreign observers point out that U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to China has failed to iron out differences between China and the United States on the Taiwan question. In his talks with Chinese leaders Bush talked volubly about the importance of joint actions by China and the United States in opposing so-called Soviet expansion. By so doing he tried to show that the Taiwan question is not important and not worth mentioning. However, it is not Soviet policy but the policy of the Chinese leaders that prompted the U.S. vice president to play tricks on the Taiwan issue and seek understanding with the Chinese leaders, an understanding mainly based on anti-Sovietism. This station's observer points out:

The present U.S. policy toward China is to actively use China to carry out its global anti-communist and anti-Soviet strategy and, at the same time, obstruct a real solution to the Taiwan issue, which is recognition of a unified China. The question cannot be solved by when and how many weapons are to be supplied by the United States to Taiwan. The crux of the Taiwan issue lies in something else, namely, the bellicose anticommunist regime in China's Taiwan Province, which depends on the United States to survive and which has existed for more than 30 years. Even if U.S. policy recognizes that Taiwan should return to China, the Beijing leaders' policy of strategic cooperation with U.S. imperialism can only lead to continued pursuit of the "two Chinas" policy. Bush's visit to China did not indicate abandonment of this policy.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS U.S. EXERCISES ON IWO JIMA

LD072142 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS -- "Japan is being turned into a dangerous springboard of American expansion in the Far East with direct connivance of its ruling circles", writes today the newspaper IZVESTIYA in connection with exercises of American troops being held for the first time on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima.

In the opinion of observers, the newspaper stresses, "these 'exercises' are just a fig leaf which the Japanese ruling circles seek to use to hide (though for the moment) from the public the build-up of the American military 'presence' in Iwo Jima.

The Japanese ruling circles, the article runs, not only connive at their overseas ally but seek to directly participate in realization of these expansionist designs. "This is how the democratic public of the country views the unprecedented growth of budget expenditures for military purposes, and also a considerable rise in allocations for the maintenance of U.S. military bases in Japan."

"The USA displays a particular care for combat preparedness of the Japanese 'Self-Defence Forces'. Hence, the joint military exercises on the ground, in the air and the sea, that became more frequent of late, the inclusion of Japan into the orbit of the so-called multilateral exercises of an obviously provocative character held in the vast area of the Pacific, such as the recent "Rimpac-82" exercises.

The White House continues insistently pressing upon the Suzuki government so as to shift on Japan a number of gendarme duties in the area of the Pacific and as far as possible from its own shores. Therefore, arose, unprecedented for its acuity, the question of spreading the sphere of action of the Japanese navy to a 1,000-mile zone. Referring to the constitution of the country which prohibits Japan to have an army and a navy the democratic public of Japan insistently demands that this question be removed from the order of the day.

KAVERZNEV ON JAPANESE PROPOSAL FAVORING MILITARY

LD081500 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 May 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] There are two reports from Tokyo on basically the same subject. The first report says the joint maneuvers of the command staff of the Ground Forces of the United States and Japan, based in the Hawaiian and Japanese islands, will be held twice a year. Previously these maneuvers were held once a year. The next maneuvers will be held in June.

The other report says the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan has demanded that Japan be given the right to go to war. The demand is considered to be provocative. This demand has been formulated in an official document of the party's commission for the study of the constitution. The document insists on the exclusion of Article 9 from the Japanese Constitution. Article 9 prohibits Japan from having an army and from going to war. Such a provision was written in the constitution soon after the end of World War II.

JAPANESE PUBLIC OPPOSES U.S., SEEKS USSR TIES

PM070835 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 May 82 p 3

[V. Kuchko dispatch: "Missiles Near Fujiyama"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo -- Japan today is the biggest U.S. military bridgehead in the Far East. The chain of Pentagon facilities that covers the Japanese islands from Hokkaido to Okinawa starts just a few kilometers from Tokyo.

The American command intends to turn the biggest of the 119 bases -- Yokosuka, Sasebo, Naha and others -- into outposts of nuclear strategy. Washington has already notified Tokyo that ships and submarines of the U.S. Pacific naval forces are to be equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. These ships are based in Japanese ports. Essentially it is a question of turning the land of the rising sun into a springboard for "limited" nuclear war....

"I have two small children. Like any mother, I want them to be healthy and happy. The very idea of nuclear war, 'limited' or otherwise, is terrible, for if even one nuclear bomb were detonated over my native city of Yokosuka, everyone would be killed," says 20-year-old (Tiyoko) Konishi.

She is one of the many Japanese women who have joined actively in the mounting movement for a ban on nuclear weapons.

"We hope to gather 30 million signatures for the appeal for a total ban on nuclear weapons," Konishi continued. "This document, which reflects the Japanese desire for peace, will be handed to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament. We must prevent the implementation of the U.S. Government's dangerous plans. Our children must study in tranquillity."

The young woman's words reflect the mood of most Japanese. The people who experienced the horrors of the atom bombings are alarmed by the policy of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and its readiness to give way to pressure from across the ocean. That is why the columns of participants in antiwar demonstrations are growing. They include workers and employees, students, housewives, representatives of democratic party and trade unions, scientists and cultural figures.

The peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech in Tashkent, particularly the offer to discuss between the USSR and Japan questions of strengthening confidence building measures in the Far East, have evoked a wide response here.

"The Soviet initiatives are of exceptionally great importance since they are aimed at strengthening peace and stability in Asia and establishing truly good-neighborly relations. In the present international situation the only realistic road is the abandonment of a policy of confrontation and the development of dialogue with a view to deepening mutual understanding and establishing realtions of trust," I was told by Toshiyaki Yokoyama, prominent politician and public figure and Socialist Party deputy in Parliament. "I would like the Japanese Government to adopt at last a constructive position on the Soviet initiatives."

The overwhelming majority of Japanese are opposed to nuclear weapons and the militarization of the country and advocate the organization of good-neighborly relations in the Far East and in Asia. It is this that alarms the "hawks" in the ruling party and those who advocate strengthening the alliance with the United States. Certain Washington-oriented forces in Japan's ruling circles are continuing to go on about the "dangers" emanating, they claim, from the Soviet Union. However, they refuse even to give a hearing to the USSR's offer to reach agreement on measures to strengthen trust acceptable to both countries. But while it is possible to understand the "hawks" since the strengthening of trust cuts out the ground from beneath their feet, it is considerably harder to understand the statement of the politicians who pay lipservice to the continuation of dialogue between Japan and the USSR but in actual fact follow Washington's lead. By repeating ludicrous charges against the USSR, they are essentially pandering to the U.S. intention to turn Japan into a proving ground for American nuclear missiles.

PRAVDA TEXT OF SOVIET-SRI LANKAN 'ANNOUNCEMENT'

PM061627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 82 p 4

["Soviet-Sri Lankan Joint Announcement"]

[Text] A.C. Shahul Hameed, foreign minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, paid an official visit to the USSR 27 April through 3 May 1982 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The minister laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Moscow and also at the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery in Leningrad.

During his stay in Moscow, A.C.S. Hameed was received by and had talks with N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Talks were held in a friendly atmosphere between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and A.C.S. Hameed, foreign minister of Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan minister also had talks with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom.

A.A. Gromyko and A.C.S. Hameed discussed questions of the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Sri Lanka and exchanged opinions on international problems of mutual interest.

They noted with satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and Sri Lanka are developing in a stable way on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation in the interests of both countries' peoples and the strengthening of world peace.

The sides agreed that good opportunities exist for further deepening their cooperation in the international arena, and they confirmed their interest in further developing mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical ties and expanding contacts in the spheres of science, culture, education and sport.

The ministers noted with satisfaction the similarity of the positions of the Soviet Union and Sri Lanka on the cardinal problem of preserving peace. Certain differences exist regarding the evaluation of individual events in the international situation.

The sides voiced concern in connection with the serious deterioration in the international situation recently. The USSR and Sri Lanka are unanimous that what is needed under the present conditions is vigorous joint efforts by all states, large and small, in the interests of lessening the threat of war, strengthening international security, curbing the arms race -- above all the nuclear missile arms race -- and implementing effective measures in the disarmament sphere.

The USSR foreign minister drew the Sri Lankan side's attention to the great significance of the new initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, which are aimed at easing tension in the world, including in Asia, and removing the threat of nuclear war.

The sides pointed out that the Soviet Union and Sri Lanka attach great significance to maintaining an international dialogue, showing restraint and taking practical steps with a view to liquidating existing hotbeds of conflicts and tension as quickly as possible and preventing the emergence of new ones.

The ministers emphasized the importance of reaching a mutually acceptable accord at the current Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and resuming the SALT talks as soon as possible.

Both sides expressed their readiness actively to promote the successful holding of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The Soviet side declared that it respects Sri Lanka's policy of nonalignment and noted the significance of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in world politics and its contribution to strengthening world peace and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of discrimination in international relations.

When discussing the situation in Asia, the ministers emphasized the importance of resolving disputes through negotiation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and advocated the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among the continent's states.

The sides voiced concern at the continuing exacerbation of the situation in the Near East as a consequence of the aggressive actions of Israel, which is continuing to flout UN principles and basic norms of international law. They once again advocated a comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict in that region on the basis of an unconditional Israeli troop withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, ensuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their inalienable right to create their own state, and recognizing the right to existence of all the states of the region.

The USSR and Sri Lanka believe that a reliable path to a lasting settlement in the Near East can be found only with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The sides advocated the speediest political settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict. They support the efforts of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement in that direction.

The ministers devoted special attention to a discussion of the situation in the Indian Ocean region. The Soviet side confirmed its support for the UN declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and its readiness to cooperate with all interested sides in this matter. This statement was welcomed by the Sri Lankan side. Both sides agree that the implementation of this declaration could substantially improve the situation in the Indian Ocean region.

With regard to the activity of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean, both sides advocated urgent practical steps in the direction of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, including holding an international conference on this issue in Colombo no later than the first half of 1983. To this end they consider the cooperation of all the interested countries necessary to expedite the practical preparation of the conference.

The Sri Lankan side noted the Soviet initiatives concerning the mutual limitation of actions by the navies of opposing blocs of states and the extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to those regions crossed by the busiest seaways.

In connection with the work of the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference, the ministers pointed out that the draft law of the sea convention prepared in the course of lengthy international negotiations enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of states. The Soviet Union and Sri Lanka advocate its speediest adoption at the said conference's current, 11th session.

Both sides confirmed their immutable solidarity with the struggle for the complete liquidation of colonialism and racism in southern Africa and advocated an immediate end to the occupation of Nambia, the withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, the urgent and full implementation of the UN decisions on Namibia and the handover of power in the country to the Namibian people's sole genuine representative -- the South West African Peoples Organization.

The Soviet Union and Sri Lanka came out resolutely in support of the struggle of the people of South Africa to liquidate the shameful apartheid system and demanded an end to the aggressive actions of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against Angola and Mozambique. They reaffirmed their support for the corresponding UN General Assembly resolution providing for the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination.

Noting the great significance of the United Nations in the matter of consolidating peace and international security and developing cooperation among states, the sides voiced a unanimous opinion on the need to further strengthen this international organization and improve its effectiveness on the basis of strict observance of the aims and principles of the UN Charter by all countries.

The ministers advocated restructuring international economic relations on a just democratic basis, which would contribute to the developing countries' faster progress and accord with the interests of all mankind. They advocate the speediest holding of global talks on the most important economic problems in accordance with the existing UN General Assembly decisions in this regard.

The sides believe that the Soviet-Sri Lankan talks held will help to deepen mutual understanding, strengthen friendly relations and broaden cooperation between the two states.

On behalf of the Sri Lankan Government, A.C.S. Hameed confirmed an invitation to A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, to pay an official visit to Sri Lanka, which was gratefully accepted. The timing of the visit will be agreed later.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF AFGHAN PRESS

PM070859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Press in the Revolution's Service"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 May -- The Afghan revolution is young. The DRA's revolutionary press is still younger. The times when 90 percent of Afghanistan's population could neither read nor write are vanishing into the past literally before your eyes. Today you can increasingly frequently see people crowding round newsstands. The news carried in the newspapers is discussed during lunch breaks in factories and plants, on farms and in cooperatives. New newspaper and book kiosks are appearing in the cities. Minimal prices have been set for periodicals.

"The process of shaping and developing the revolutionary press in our country is not simple," Dr Haydar Masud, deputy minister of information and culture and chairman of the DRA Journalists Union Board, said. "It requires coordinated action by party committees and all ideological workers. With the help of lies and slander, hostile propaganda is misinforming the Afghan and international public about the essence of the revolutionary transformations in the DRA and seeking to weaken the unity of the party's ranks and its link with the people's masses and to set part of the population, particularly among the clergy and peasantry, against the revolutionary power.

"We now see it as the most important task of our press," Doctor Masud continued, "to rouse all sections of the population to an active, conscious life. An exceptionally important role in this matter belongs to the mass news media.

"The pens of our patriotic journalists today serve the cause of the revolution. They learn from the achievements of the socialist countries' journalists. The experience of PRAVDA, founded by the great Lenin 70 years ago, is particularly invaluable to us. Afghan journalists are wholeheartedly glad to congratulate their Soviet colleagues on the glorious jubilee of the newspaper PRAVDA, which has won authority and respect among readers throughout the world."

In a short space of time, less than 3 years, HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR (TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION), the organ of the PDPA Central Committee, has become the leading organ of the DRA. Its circulation has topped 60,000, which is more than the total circulation of all the periodicals published prior to the revolution. It propagandizes PDPA Central Committee decisions and resolutions, the domestic and foreign policies of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government, the working people's successes in building a new democratic society, and the role and significance of Afghan-Soviet friendship and cooperation in enhancing the DRA's economic potential. Its pages carry articles on questions of revolutionary theory and on the creative legacy of the classics of Marxism-Leninism.

The publication of chapters from L.I. Brezhnev's book "Remininscences" in HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR elicited a great response. On L.I. Brezhnev's 75th birthday readers received a colorful supplement devoted to that date along with the regular issue of the newspaper.

The newspaper HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ (SOLDIER'S TRUTH) enjoys great authority and popularity with Afgan servicemen. As the organ of the DRA National Defense Ministry, it tells of combat and political training in the army and illumines servicemen's heroic exploits and the actions of units and subunits in battles against counterrevolutionary gangs.

The newspapers newly set up since the revolution include DEHQAN (THE PEASANT), which reflects the thoughts and aspirations of the Afghan peasantry, and DARAFSH-E JAVANAN (BANNER OF YOUTH), which reflects the life and affairs of young people. This newspaper was recently awarded the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Prize. The first days of May saw their publication of the first issue of the newspaper KAR (LABOR), which is the press organ of Afghanistan's Central Trade Union Council. Newspapers are being set up in provinces which have not had them before. Certain newspapers which were being published earlier have received a new statute. The oldest of them -- ANIS (FRIEND) -- has become the organ of the National Fatherland Front, while HEYWAD (MOTHERLAND) is the organ of the DRA Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers.

SUMMARY OF IZVESTIYA AFGHANISTAN REPORTAGE

PM070925 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 2 May publishes on page 5 of its Morning Edition a 1,400-word "Afghan Reportage" from correspondent M. Rostarchuk, date-lined Kabul, under the heading "Master of his Destiny." The reportage is devoted to the "destiny of one representative of the leading detachment of Afghan working people," PDPA member Muhammad 'Ayyub Kargar. Rostarchuk tells Muhammad's life story, dwelling on his early underground activities as a PDPA member, his role in the April 1970 revolution, and his present activities as a local party activist and in his work at the Kabul house-building combine. Rostarchuk concludes that "This man's whole life is a living refutation of Western propaganda's inventions and false fabrications about the 'tyranny and lack of rights' which allegedly exist in Afghanistan. For the first time, in the country's history the working person is in the place of honor, for the first time he is the real master of his own life.

GAVRILENKO ON U.S. CONTROL OVER BELAU, MARSHALLS

LD091802 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 9 May 82

[By TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilenko]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 May (TASS) -- Under pressure from Washington, the republic of Belau and the Marshall Islands have "agreed" to offer their territories for U.S. military bases. This was reported today by the MAINICHI newspaper, which has published an interview with Haruo Remeliik, president of the Republic of Belau.

On the basis of an agreement reached between the United States, the Republic of Belau and the Marshall Islands, these two Pacific Ocean states will, over the next 100 years, "not permit the military influence of third countries, apart from the United States, and pledge to grant sections of territory for the construction of American military bases over the next 100 years." Thus, through the use of crude dictat American imperialism has obtained "juridical rights" to these strategically important islands.

As is known, Micronesia, of which the Republic of Belau and the Marshall Islands are a part, has been under Japanese administration since 1914 and during was occupied by American troops during World War II.

During the war many islands in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean were turned into bases for U.S. strategic aviation, which subjected Hiroshima and Nagasaki to an atomic death in August 1945. In the postwar years the Americans have tested nuclear weapons in this region on more than one occasion.

In spite of a 1947 UN decision to hand Micronesia over to the temporary wardship of the United States, since the seventies Washington has begun to make every effort to secure these territories for the United States permanently. In 1975 the United States staged a "plebiscite" on the Marshall Islands and since 1976 has proclaimed them to be a territory "freely united" with the United States. Later the same fate befell the Caroline and Marshall Islands, as well as the Republic of Belau, which in 1981 was proclaimed "freely associated" with the United States.

L. KUZNETSOV COMMENTS ON U.S. ROLE IN SINGAPORE

PM071603 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 1982 publishes on page 6 a 1,400-word report by correspondent L. Kuznetsov under the heading "Country at the Sea Crossroads; Behind the Showcases of Capitalist Prosperity." Describing the economic boom in Singapore and the party played in it by Western capital, Kuznetsov states that in "Asia the United States and its allies have recently been paying increasing attention to implanting a hostile attitude to the socialist countries and the national liberation movement. They have chosen Singapore as a bridgehead for disseminating various fabrications about the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. This is being done by the imperialist states with a view to diverting the attention of the local public and Asian public in general from their own neocolonialist aspirations." Nonetheless, Kuznetsov continues, "in Singapore there are many friends of our country among various strata of the public. They also exist among the country's business circles who advocate the rejection of a one-sided orientation and are interested in economic ties with the Soviet Union." Finally Kuznetsov discusses the position of the Singapore workers who, he claims, are paid less than their counterparts in Hong Kong, Taiwan or South Korea and are faced with unemployment and exploitation. "The working people of Singapore, the progressive intelligentsia and the national bourgeoisie," he concludes, "are opposing the role of a 'receiver' tuned to only one wavelength and the Pentagon's attempts to turn Singapore into a tool of its imperialist policy in Asia."

GROMYKO BEGINS TALKS WITH KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN

LD101006 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS -- Talks began in Moscow today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Hun Sen arrived here on May 9 for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES KAMPUCHEA ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD071632 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS -- The extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hao Nam Hong presented in the Kremlin today his credentials to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

While presenting his credentials, the ambassador praised the support and all-round assistance being rendered to the new Kampuchea by the Soviet Union. He noted the effective and crucial role played by the USSR foreign policy in safeguarding peace on Earth and removing the threat of a nuclear war.

In his reply statement Vasiliy Kuznetsov said that the Soviet people expressed solidarity with the courageous Kampuchean people, which in a close unity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and other countries of the socialist community, is resolutely defending its revolutionary gains and successfully building a new life. The USSR welcomes the foreign-policy initiatives of people's Kampuchea, taken jointly with the fraternal countries of Indochina with a view to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Hao Nam Hong held a friendly conversation.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL LAUDS LAO PARTY CONGRESS

PM070825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "In Single Formation"]

[Text] The world socialist community is strengthening and developing yearly. United by bonds of comradely solidarity, mutual assistance and all-around cooperation, the fraternal countries are confidently advancing along the path of creating the new society under the leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties.

A significant event in recent days, one which graphically reflected the great creative force of Marxist-Leninist teaching, was the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Congress, which was held in Vientiane at the end of April and attracted broad world public attention. It was a congress of a party which, continuing the glorious traditions of Indochina's communists, has not bowed before very difficult trials, displaying staunchness and courage in the struggle for its motherland's independence and freedom. The victorious revolution in Laos, accomplished under the LPRP's leadership, opened up a socialist prospect before its people.

"Soviet people have great sympathy with the Lao people, who are making selfless efforts to create a truly just and democratic society," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said. "An accurate choice has been made -- to build the foundations of socialism. This is the LPRP's historic service."

Using the common natural laws of scientific socialism and the experience of fraternal states with regard to the specific features of its own country, the LPRP is consistently carrying out revolutionary-transforming activity to build a new life. Its third congress, meeting legally for the first time, under conditions when the party has become a ruling party, summed up the Lao people's great strenuous work and struggle during the years that have elapsed and determined tasks for the future.

It has been little more than 6 years since the birth of people's Laos. But even in this short time significant changes have occurred on its soil. They can be seen in all spheres of life. The organs of people's power have been strengthened, and their prestige has increased. Having completed the 3-year plan of economic building, the republic has successfully embarked on fulfilling the targets of the first 5-year plan of economic and social development (1981-85). It was pointed out with satisfaction af the LPRP's highest forum that the country is gathering a good harvest of rich and other agricultural crops for the second year in a row.

In its work on restructuring the countryside and developing the cooperative movement the Lao communists' party seeks to make thoughtful use of the existing potential in this sphere and to take a self-critical approach to analyzing what has been done. Precisely this approach was taught by V.I. Lenin, who repeatedly emphasized the advantages of collective farms and simultaneously warned against haste and artificial running ahead when forming the peasantry into cooperatives.

Laos possesses rich natural resources. The successful development of agriculture will be a good basis for the shaping of industry. The first steps have already been taken in this direction. New enterprises have appeared in the food, woodworking, mining and other sectors of industry. Great work has been done in the country to form a public education system. Illiteracy among the population, which was still almost universal recently, is quickly being eliminated. National cadres are growing. Thus, conditions are gradually being created for the further socialist restructuring of life and the enhancement of the people's well-being.

The party's highest forum approved and concretized its policy of building the foundations of the material and technical base of socialism. Important program documents were adopted in the sphere of socioeconomic development and strengthening the country's defense capability and changes were also made to the LPRP rules. Lao communists and the republic's working people now have reliable guidelines for creative work and wide, bright horizons have opened up before them.

The congress demonstrated the growing maturity and strength of the Lao revolution. It convincingly showed that the LPRP is daily strengthening its ties with the masses, who trust their vanguard and follow it. They see party policy as expressing the working people's fundamental interests, hopes and desires.

The Lao people associate their gains and the prospects in building the new life with the cooperation, assistance and international support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, other fraternal states and the world's progressive forces.

"We note with satisfaction that following the victory of the new system our country has become a member of the socialist community, whose bulwark is the Soviet Union," Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, declared in the Central Committee's political report to the congress. "This is a result of the staunch struggle of our country's party and people and an expression of the trust and the lofty feelings of socialist internationalism that the parties and the fraternal countries of socialism have for us. We must seek to be worthy of this trust."

Cooperating within the united family of brother peoples, the Lao People s Democratic Republic is making its contribution to strengthening the might of world socialism and to the common cause of the struggle for the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and of all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces. From the rostrum of the LPRP forum the delegates and representatives of fraternal parties declared their ardent support for the USSR's peace-loving policy and the peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and supplemented by L.I. Brezhenev's constructive new initiatives aimed at limiting and curtailing the arms race. They voiced feelings of gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Union, which actively support the efforts of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in consistently advocating that Southeast Asia be transformed into a zone of peace and stability ad opposing the aggressive forces of imperialism and hegemonism.

Soviet people share the joy and satisfaction of the communists and all working people of Laos with the results of the third LPRP congress. They are sure that its decisions will be a good action program for the party and the Lao people in building the foundations of socialism and in the struggle for the cause of peace and for international cooperation.

DUKHOV VIEWS USSR-LAOS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM071541 [Editorial Report]

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18, April 1982, signed to press 26 April 1982, publishes on page 19 under the heading "Soviet-Lao Cooperation" a 1,600-word article by A. Dukhov. Pegged to the opening of the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party Congress on 26 April, the article notes that "Soviet-Lao economic cooperation began with USSR specialists helping Laos to restore the country's economy, which was devastated by U.S. aggression." "Today," it states, "the fruit of Soviet-Lao economic cooperation can be seen everywhere in the Lao People's Democratic Republic." Dukhov goes on to describe various projects that are being developed with Soviet assistance in Laos and notes the importance of the coordination of the two countries' state plans for the Lao economy. Finally, he discusses Soviet-Lao economic cooperation for the current 5-year plan, including the expansion of cooperation on a compensation basis, and mentions the recent commissioning of a ground station for the Intersputnik space communications system, "presented as a gift to the Lao people by the Soviet Union," in Laos. The speakers at the station opening ceremony, Dukhov states, "said that the aid rendered by the Soviet Union to the peoples of Indochina is a manifestation of international solidarity and an important factor in the defense of the revolutionary gains of the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea."

PORTUGUESE CP LEADER'S REMARKS ON POLAND

LD081706 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Lisbon, 8 May, TASS -- "The two main conclusions that I drew from the visit to the Polish People's Republic is that counter-revolution had really been preparing a seizure of power by force and that the measures taken on December 13, 1981 barred the road to counter-revolution, prevented the outbreak of a civil war in Poland which would inevitably cause international complications and jeopardize world peace." General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal who recently returned from a trip to Poland said this in an interview that was published today by the newspaper DIARIO.

Alvaro Cunhal said that he had had an opportunity to familiarize himself with a sufficient number of documents attesting to the intention of "Solidarity" to seize power by force and to do away with leaders of the Polish United Workers' Party, of the government and high-ranking military. "The decisions of December 13 were taken in the framework of the constitution by competent bodies of state authority. The parliament continues functioning; the Cabinet of Ministers together with the Martial Council are guiding the country and the Polish United Workers' Party continues playing the decisive political role," he said.

The general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party stressed that the decision on the introduction of martial law had been approved by broad sections of the public. He pointed out that "Polish comrades have already started analyzing in earnest the mistakes that had been made, which is shown by the materials of the latest plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the PUWP". "We are confident that temporary difficulties will be overcome. The Polish communists and working people will be able to adopt a correct and necessary policy and will continue successfully the construction of socialist society." "We hold that it is only Poles themselves who can solve their own problems and find the ways to overcome the crisis."

The general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party said that the boycott by Western countries does a serious damage to the Polish industry and that the government is trying to remedy the situation by widening cooperation with socialist countries. "Reagan's sanctions cause indignation of the Poles with regard to the United States and gratitude and sympathy for the Soviet Union", Alvaro Cunhal said.

DANISH CP DELEGATION'S MOSCOW VISIT 3-9 MAY

LD090938 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS -- A group of leading functionaries of the Communist Party of Denmark (CPD) led by Jorgen Jensen, the party's chairman, stayed in Moscow from May 3 to 9 in accordance with the plan of inter-party contacts between the CPSU and the CPD.

The Danish comrades had meetings and conversations with representatives of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, with Soviet scientists and theoretical workers, during which there was an exchange of opinions on the topical matters of the international situation and the world communist movement.

During the discussion of the matters it was stated that the situation in the world has become aggravated lately as a result of the militarist course of U.S. imperialism and NATO which seek to revive the position-of-strength policy and impede the movement of the peoples along the lines of social progress and national liberation.

The participants in the discussion emphasized an immense importance of the implementation of the peace program for the eighties, worked out by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and of the new proposals and initiatives of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for the preservation of peace and prevention of war, for the continuation of the process of detente.

It was stressed that the cohesion and solidarity actions of the communists, and the unification of all peace forums on a broad anti-war platform are a major condition for a successful struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the strengthening of peace and security of the peoples.

The Danish communists familiarised themselves with the achievements of Soviet science. They visited the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy.

Representatives of the Communist Party of Denmark laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, and congratulated the Soviet people on the victory day.

NORWAY YIELDING TO U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD071450 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 7 May 82

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS -- Acting countrary to the national interests and obeying Washington's will, Norway's present conservative government is following the course towards turning the country's territory into an American forward-based jumping off area for waging either a conventional or a nuclear war against the Soviet Union. This is evidenced both by practical steps and by declarations of Norwegian leaders.

Norway's Defence Minister Anders Sjaastad is especially zealous in involving the country in the military preparations of the United States and NATO and in implementing the Pentagon's adventurous plans in northern Europe. Speaking in Storting (parliament) the other day, he justified in all ways the Pentagon's doctrine providing for the first use of nuclear weapons, stressing that it also covers Norwegian territory. Pointing out that there are no nuclear weapons in Norwegian territory at present, Sjaastad directly called for preparing "necessary conditions" for their earliest delivery to Norway by NATO allies "in case of a crisis situation."

Since the question whether there is or there is no "crisis situation" is actually decided by Washington, all this means transformation of Norwegian territory into a potential cockpit of nuclear war. It is difficult to imagine the disastrous consequences that this might have for the small northern country.

The defence minister actually acknowledged that Norway violated its principle of non-deployment of nuclear weapons in its territory in peace time. He stated that foreign warships (what is actually meant are ships of the United States and Britain) with nuclear weapons on board may now call at Norwegian ports for brief periods. It must be added that the above-mentioned principle is contradicted by such facts as the use of Norwegian territory (in peace time, at that) for servicing American atomic submarines equipped with nuclear missiles, cruising in the North Atlantic, and the use of Norwegian airfields by American strategic F-111 bombers, intended for making nuclear weapons strikes.

Anders Sjaastad also favours the buildup of conventional armaments by the North Atlantic bloc, referring to the alleged "superiority" in them of the Warsaw Treaty countries. He favoured in an interview with the newspaper AFTENPOSTEN the augmentation of the amount of American heavy armaments and military equipment which will be stationed in Norwegian territory in line with the 1981 American-Norwegian agreement. The point at issue is weapons intended for a 10,000-strong U.S. Marines brigade specially assigned to be rapidly sent into Norway.

The Norwegian Government, gradually yielding to Washington's pressure, is involving the country deeper and deeper into the orbit of the Pentagon's extremely dangerous nuclear strategy and is turning the Norwegian people into hostages of the U.S. adventurous policy.

TRUD ON TRIAL, FURTHER OF TURKISH TU ACTIVISTS

PM071551 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 29 April 1982 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Eyewitnesses's Testimony" and the heading "Torture and Murder in Turkey's Torture Chambers" a 900-word article by Antoine Herrero, secretary of the trade unions international of textile, clothing, leather and fur workers and a WFTU observer at the Istanbul trial of activists from the Turkish revolutionary trade union center DISK. Herrero claims that DISK leaders are being tried for "defending the working people's interests and struggling to expand trade union rights and democratic fredoms" and describes a meeting with the Istanbul military tribunal prosecutor general who refused him permission to visit two trade union leaders claiming that the Turkish trade unionists were responsible for acts of terrorism. The article goes on to list some of the trade unionists and others who have been arrested and sentenced to prison terms or killed, noting that "to this day about 100,000 people are being kept in prison"and he recounts two workers' experiences of torture while in prison. Noting the "atmosphere of terror" reigning in Turkey and the "awful poverty" in the country, Herrero finally claims that during his stay in Turkey many members of the DISK leaders' families "thanked the WFTU and the trade union organizations belonging to it for the solidarity they had displayed."

ISRAELI PLANES RAID SOUTHERN LEBANON ON 9 MAY

LD100926 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Beirut, 10 May, TASS -- On Sunday 24 Israeli F-15 and F-16 planes took part in the raids of the Israeli Air Force on the southern areas of Lebanon and on population centres near Beirut. As a result of these raids considerable damage to property was done and there was loss of human life. According to preliminary information, six people were killed and about 20 wounded. In addition to bombing various targets, the Israeli planes machine-gunned the roads, causing panic among peaceful civilians. According to eyewitnesses, Israeli planes also dropped delayed action bombs for the first time during the recent period.

In An-Najjiriyah Israeli pilots dropped their bombs within a few dozen metres of the oil pipeline leading to Zahran. The areas in the vicinity of the cities of Ad-Damur and Sayda were bombed. The Israelis made six raids with four planes participating in each. During the raids an Israeli warship shelled the positions of the people's patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement in the area of Zahran. According to a WAFA news dispatch, the Israeli Air Force concentrated on bombing residential areas densely populated with Lebanese and Palestinians on the coast between Sahran and Beirut. The communique released by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization characterizes the raids of the Israeli Air Force as a dangerous act of aggression and a gross violation of the ceasefire agreement concluded last July.

RADIO MOSCOW'S ROLE DURING IRAN REVOLUTION CITED

GF080723 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 7 May 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] During the years that Radio Moscow has been broadcasting in Persian, the tyrannical imperial regime [word indistinct] of the imperialists was in power. At that time there was not only physical torture and but also repression. In those days the shah's official radio and television and the press reversed black and white and depicted the elite of the Iranian nation as the true wellwishers of the people. This reached the point that the most sanguinary crime committed by the Pahlavi dynasty and U.S. imperialism -- the coup d'etat of 19 August and the subsequent establishment of the regime of the [word indistinct] shah -- was shamelessly declared a day of national celebration.

Every year the official propaganda machinery disseminated meaningless material on the solidarity of the shah and the nation. Radio Moscow, on the occasion of the anniversary of this coup d'etat and in order to expose this deception of the people, pointed out that the imperialist propaganda regarding the victory of the people on 19 August was the greatest insult to the Iranian nation because the best of Iran's offspring had been imprisoned by the shah's regime, subjected to torture and later executed. The people of Iran were deprived of the most basic right, the right of freedom of expression.

The shah's police imprisoned those who listened to Radio Moscow and were influenced by it. Nonetheless, thousands of Iranians listened to Radio Moscow and also managed to send us through various means letters indicating their faith and certainly regarding the downfall of reactionary imperialism. The predestined day dawned -- the day when hundreds of thousands of Iranians took up arms to overthrow the monarchical regime and to banish the power-seeking aliens from their country. During the course of this revolution, Radio Moscow devoted all its programs to the incidents pertaining to the revolution. The support of the struggling people of Iran and the praise and glorification of their heroism was one of the main topics of our programs. Workers, peasants and the Soviet intelligentsia welcomed the uprising of the people of Iran and extended their hearty support.

In thousands of letters which reached us from free Iran, our listeners wrote of how the sound of Radio Moscow inspired them with a greater sense of strength and faith in their just struggle. The writers of these letters, from almost all cities of Iran and many of its villages, thanked the people of the Soviet Union and their leaders for their effective and consistent support for the struggle of the people of Iran on the path to freedom and independence. The people of the Soviet Union are ready to support the people of Iran unswervingly in the future as well.

IRANIAN PAPER ACCUSED OF SLANDER ON USSR POLICY

GF071630 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 7 May 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary on ETTELA'AT's fabrication of Soviet Union's stance vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq war]

[Text] Our commentator writes: During the past few days the ETTELA'AT newspaper has become concerned with elucidating the Soviet Union's stance and attitude vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq war, which was initiated at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists 20 months ago.

This newspaper writes as if the Soviet Union's approach to this war has been inconsistent and as though the Soviet Union were following a double-dealing, crooked and cautious policy. It is therefore obvious that ETTELA'AT did not try to (?verify) its previous baseless allegations with [word indistinct] beliefs because such allegations naturally are unfounded, particularly considering the fact that the specific and unchanging stance of the Soviet Union was clearly explained by the Soviet leadership at the beginning of the military operations and later emphasized repeatedly.

In December of 1980, Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speech to the Indian Parliament dubbed the Iran-Iraq conflict "catastrophic" in its futility and said it could only result in devastation of the economy and heavy human casualties for both the countries. Brezhnev also said that the people of the world are witness to the fact that the infiltration of the foreign military forces in the Near and Middle East continues with all intensity and it will debilitate the anti-imperialistic facets of Iran and Iraq's policy. Brezhnev said: Because of this, the Soviet Union is entirely in favor of the amicable settlement of this dispute. We severely denounce and condemn all efforts to prolong the war and to fan its flames.

This policy has been followed by our country unflinchingly regarding the Iran-Iraq war, the flame of which has been ignited by the imperialists of the United States of America. Last year during the 26th CPSU Congress of the Soviet Union the old "divide and rule" tactics of the colonialists which the imperialists have extensively followed in their approach to the Iran-Iraq war were vehemently castigated and condemned.

The Soviet Union attempts to maintain normal relations based on equality of rights with all countries, especially Iran and Iraq. However, with regard to Iraq, it may be said that the friendship and economic cooperation pact which it signed with the Soviet Union 10 years ago also aids such relations. It may be noted here that such an agreement was not in connection with other countries and does not harm their rightful and legal interests in any way. However, according to section 4 of this pact, the signatories vowed to unswervingly combat imperialism and Zionism.

The Soviet Union always supports the struggle of all countries against imperialism and its Israeli puppets. The people of Iran, who after toppling the shah's regime have been constant targets of the attacks of imperialism and Zionism, are fully aware of this fact.

For example, when the United States announced the economic embargo of Iran, the Soviet Union immediately accepted the wish of its southern neighbor for expanding the extent of the transit of its goods through Soviet soil. Agreements were signed in this connection between the two countries. The transit goods are transported by land, sea and air. This meant the hopes of the U.S. administrators for the economic strangulation of the Islamic Republic of Iran were dashed to the ground and foiled completely.

Peace is the most important prerequisite; without it the welfare of the people is not possible at all. The Soviet Government constantly strives to ensure that all countries attain basic requirements for daily life in an atomosphere of peace. Recently, Leonid Brezhnev, in his speech at the reception in honor of the government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, said: The Soviet Union on the basis of its (?principled) stance follows the policy of eliminating the present sources of tension and preventing the creation of fresh ones, blocking the intervention in the internal affairs of the other countries and nations and an insisting on the settlement of disputes and differences through peaceful negotiations round the conference table. Leonid Brezhnev added: We follow the same policy for all the continents, the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among nations. Imperialists with their aims of usurpation and tyranny endeavor to thwart this policy with a variety of tactics. The fabrication of the ETTELA'AT newspaper regarding the Soviet stance vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq war only aids the U.S. imperialists in achieving their goals. This act therefore did not represent the aspirations of the people of Iran and was not conducive to the establishment of peace and security in the Middle East.

DEPUTY MINISTER SHCHEPIN RETURNS FROM MOROCCO

PM061135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A Soviet public delegation headed by O.P. Shchepin, USSR first deputy minister of health, which had been attending the 11th Istiqlal [Independence] Party Congress, returned to Moscow from Morocco on 29 April.

ILICHEV GIVES BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO NYERERE

LD071920 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May, TASS -- Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere received today head of the Soviet delegation now staying here, deputy foreign minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev who presented to him a personal message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. The president of Tanzania expressed his sincere gratitude for the message and asked to transmit his good wishes to Leonid Brezhnev. Opinions were exchanged on the most topical international problems, including the situation in the south of Arica as well as on some other issues of mutual interest.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA COMMENTS ON CONTINUING STRUGGLE

LD080648 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 8 May, TASS -- The Namibian people are determined to expand their struggle at all the fronts, Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO], has stated. We rest in our actions on the staunch support of the frontline states, the countries of the socialist community and all the other progressive forces of the world, Sam Nujoma said in an interview to TASS correspondent Sergey Sokolov.

The recent conference of the foreign ministers of the frontline states here, according to Sam Nujoma, forcefully demonstrated unanimity on all the aspects of the struggle for the independence of Namibia. We are thankful to the representatives of independent African states for their readiness to continue to give SWAPO material and diplomatic support and highly appreciate combative solidarity with the embattled people of Namibia. We are particularly grateful to the heroic Angolan people, who despite countless losses are firmly backing the just struggle of the Namibian people under conditions of the incessant aggressive activities of the South African racists.

The people of Namibia led by SWAPO are expanding and invigorating their activities at all the fronts, Sam Nujoma continued. Particular attention is attached to the escalation of armed struggle as one of the more effective means of eliminating the occupation regime in Namibia. At the same time we will carry on political and diplomatic actions aimed at the further isolation of the apartheid government.

The SWAPO president denounced the criminal alliance of the South African racists and U.S. imperialism. Since the Reagan administration became installed in the White House, he said, the United States has been pursuing a policy against the interests of the Namibian people and encouraging and supporting the apartheid government in every way. However, whatever Washington and Pretoria may do to prevent Namibia from acquiring true independence, the SWAPO president stressed, we are convinced that victory will be ours. We are supported by the absolute majority of the Namibian people, who form a political opposition to the colonial regime and are waging armed struggle against it, Sam Nujoma said.

ZIMBABWE LEADER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD071646 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Harare, 7 May, TASS -- The Zimbabwean people is laying the foundation for a new society, free from capitalist exploitation. This was stated here by Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe. In an interview to TASS correspondents he said that the African majority government carried out a number of important socio-economic transformations aimed at improving the position of the broad popular masses.

Free medical service for low-paid categories of the working people, free of charge primary school education were introduced. A guaranteed minimum of wages was set both in industry and agriculture. The united trade union center and workers' committees at enterprises were formed.

The government, said Robert Mugabe, is aiming the state and the whole people for effective participation in the development of the national resources and liquidation of capitalist control over the economy of the country. What is at issue is above all a concrete programme of establishing state sectors in the mining industry, agriculture and trade through forming state enterprises and cooperatives.

Cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, and above all with the USSR, is of exclusive significance for our young state which embarked upon the path of socialist development. The Zimbabwean people highly appreciates the support which the Soviet Union has been rendering to the liberation forces in the south of Africa, said Robert Mugabe.

The prime minister highly appreciated the peace initiatives of the Soviet state. We are confident, he said, that the Soviet Union, headed by President Leonid Brezhnev, who is known by his devotion to the cause of peace, will do the utmost to lessen tension which threatens peace and security of the peoples. We, as a non-aligned country, will only greet any joint efforts of the USSR and the USA -- two big nations of the world -- towards ensuring durable peace and international security, said Robert Mugabe.

PRAVDA ARTICLE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF LESOTHO CP

LD040624 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 4 May 82

["Upholding Independence" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- The Communist Party of Lesotho, which is still working under cover, supports the positive elements in the government's foreign policy while simultaneously criticizing its undemocratic and unpopular domestic policy, says Jacob Mosoto, writing in PRAVDA in an article marking the 20th anniversary of the Communist Party of Lesotho on May fifth. It is only under a democratic system, he emphasizes, that one can mobilize the masses, raise the level of their political consciousness, call them to the defence of their country from imperialist intervention.

Enemy number one of the Basuto people still is the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa which exploits our both labour and natural resources. The Republic of South Africa is the most serious obstacle to our economic and political progress, to a genuine independence of the country. The apartheid regime remains the main source of instability and tention in the region.

The Communist Party of Lesotho is a party of patriots and internationalists. Our love for the country, devotion to national interests, to the working class and peasantry, Jacob Mosoto writes, is combined with solidarity with the world socialist system, the international communist and working class movement, and the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples.

We attach particular importance to the relations with the CPSU and the USSR which are in the vanguard of the forces of progress, are a bulwark of the anti-imperialist struggle. We support the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is a major factor making for the maintenance of world peace.

We are resolute opponents of Maoism, all shapes of anti-Sovietism. The Communist Party of Lesotho has always come out and is coming out in favour of the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ACTIVITIES, COMMUNIQUE MARK NICARAGUANS' VISIT

Trade Protocol

LD071734 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS -- A talk was held today between the foreign trade minister of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev and member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of planning of the Republic of Nicaragua Henry Ruiz Hernandez. Questions of trade between the two countries were discussed in the course of the talk. A protocol was signed, which envisages the sale of Soviet machinery and equipment to Nicaragua and the purchase of Nicaraguan commodities.

Trip from Leningrad to Tbilisi

LD072200 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today the Nicaraguan state delegation led by Revolution Commandante Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and coordinator of the Executive Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, left Leningrad for Tbilisi. They were seen off at the airport by Comrade Romanov and other officials. Comrade Ortega arrived today in Tbilisi and was met at the airport by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

Shevardnadze Meeting

LD081530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, today received the state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership and coordinator of the leading council of the Government of National Reconstruction and commandante of the revolution. Comrade Ortega Saavedra shared impressions of his meeting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and stressed the historic character of the meeting. The talks in Moscow, he declared, are an important new contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

Further Activities in Georgia

LD091750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] A state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction and commandante of the revolution, took part in the victory day celebrations in our country. The guests today laid flowers at the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin on the central square of the Georgian capital. The delegation laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier in Victory Park. The Nicaraguan representatives inspected a national economic exhibition of the Georgian SSR and the Musuem of the Friendship of Peoples. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the government of the republic gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation. In the evening the guests departed for home. They were seen off at the airport by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and other leaders of the republic. [According to Havana International Service in Spanish at 1600 GMT on 9 May, the delegation was to make "a brief stop" in Moscow before continuing the return trip to Nicaragua.]

Communique Text

LD091630 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 9 May 82

["Joint Soviet-Nicaraguan Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS -- Follows full text of the communique:

A state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Commandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation (FSLN), coordinator of the guilding council of the Government of National Reconstruction, stayed in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit from May 4 to 9, 1982, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

The delegation laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb. The Nicaraguan guests, besides Moscow, visited Leningrad and Tbilisi. They familiarised themselves with the life and work of Soviet people, and with the achievements of the Soviet Union in the development of the economy, science and culture. They were given a warm and cordial welcome everywhere.

During the visit, talks were held between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU CC; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU CC, and Comandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, member of the FSLN national leadership, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction; Comandante of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN national leadership, minister of planning; Rene Nunez, member of the Sandinist Assembly, secretary of the FSLN national leadership; Miguel d'Escoto, member of the Sandinist Assembly, minister of foreign affairs.

Matters of cooperation between the two countries in various fields were considered during the talks, and satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations based on equality and mutual respect was expressed.

The sides emphasized the importance of contacts between the CPSU and the FSLN, and expressed satisfaction with the level of cooperation between the two parties, and a wish to continue to broaden and deepen the relations.

The successful development of trade-economic, scientific-technical and cultural contacts between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua was noted, and the striving of the two countries to further develop the mutually beneficial cooperation was emphasized.

An inter-governmental agreement on further development of economic and technical cooperation as well as protocols envisaging the deliveries of machinery and equipment from the USSR to Nicaragua and rendering of assistance in the development of hydropower and mining industries, agriculture, communications, and other branches of the Nicaraguan economy were signed during the visit.

Contacts and cooperation between the public organisations of the two countries received a positive appraisal.

Leonid Brezhnev informed Daniel Ortega of the Soviet people's work to implement the decisions of the 26th congress of the CPSU and of preparation for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Daniel Ortega pointed out the great importance of the Soviet Union's experience in developing socialist economy and culture and implementing the nationalities policy, and told in turn the Soviet side about the political situation in Nicaragua and around it, about decisions of the 2nd Sandinist Assembly devoted to the heroes and fighters [who] perished in the struggle for the cause of the Sandinist people's revolution, about the activity of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction and consolidating the gains of the Sandinist people's revolution and rehabilitating the economy, and about social changes which are being carried out in the country.

The Soviet side expressed resolute solidarity with the efforts by the heroic Nicaraguan people to attain their goals, understanding of the difficult tasks facing Nicaragua, and wishes of successes in their solution. It stressed the inalienable right of the Nicaraguan people to decide the fate of their country on their own in an atmosphere free from outside pressure and threats.

Daniel Ortega thanked the Soviet people for this solidarity and support.

An exchange of opinions on international issues revealed the community of the sides' views on major problems of the present-day international situation. It was characterised as complicated and causing serious concern. The cause of that is the growth of the aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism and reaction led by the United States of America, their attempts to undermine the process of detente, spiral the arms race and kindle enmity and mistrust among the peoples.

Of particular danger are the U.S. large-scale military preparations, including the deployment of military contingents specially intended for interference in the internal affairs of countries which Washington includes at will into the sphere of its 'vital interests'.

In the Western Hemisphere, like in other regions, imperialism and its accomplices in a bid to suppress the peoples' legitimate striving for independence and independent development deliberately whip up tension, resort to provocations and subversive actions.

The sides strongly demanded that the United States discontinue threats against Nicaragua, Cuba and other nations in Central America and the Caribbean. They denounced the American interference in El Salvador, the U.S. support for the anti-people regime in that country, favoured a political solution of the problem through negotiations, and voiced their solidarity with the patriotic, democratic and revolutionary forces in Latin America.

The Nicaraguan side informed the Soviet side about its foreign policy initiatives within the framework of the policy of non-alignment, and declared that it is applying constant efforts in the struggle for peace, detente and international security.

The Soviet side expressed full support for the concrete peace proposals of the Nicaraguan Government directed at easing tension and normalising the situation in the region of Central America. The Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua highly assessed the initiatives, which follow the same lines, advanced by the Mexican president.

The talks paid much attention to the questions of the struggle for peace, for averting the war menace. The sides agreed that practical steps directed at stopping the arms race and launching the process of real disarmament with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security are of special significance in the present-day situation.

They stressed in this connection the great role of the declaration on preventing nuclear catastrophe, adopted at the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly. Confidence was expressed that an immediate adoption of concrete measures in the field of limiting and reducing nuclear and other armaments would be a considerable contribution to restoring trust among states.

The Soviet side elucidated in detail the essence of Leonid Brezhnev's new major initiatives in this field. It was stressed that these initiatives proceed from the need for maximum restraint by states in their military activity, and demonstrate the Soviet Union's good will.

The Nicaraguan side expressed full support for the Soviet peace proposals, and favoured an immediate resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic armaments.

The sides expressed readiness to cooperate with each other in order to promote the solution of such drastic questions of restriction of the arms race and disarmament as cessation of the production and gradual elimination of nuclear weapons, their non-proliferation, comprehensive ban of nuclear tests, prohibition of the development of new types of weapons of mass annihilation, prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua reaffirmed their support for the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones in various regions, regarding them as an essential measure of regional military detente. They stressed in this connection the importance of consolidating the status of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America, established largely on Mexico's initiative as a result of the conclusion of the Tlatelolco Treaty in February 1967.

The sides attach great importance to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, and intend to make their contribution so that it gave fresh impetus to the talks on concrete, urgent questions of restriction of armaments and of disarmament.

The sides stressed the positive role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle to preserve peace, avert the war menace, and develop equitable and mutually beneficial international cooperation.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua came out in favour of the final elimination of the legacy of colonialism, total eradication of racism, Zionism and apartheid. They stated firm support for all the peoples struggling for their national and economic liberation.

The sides denounced the imperialist policy of economic sanctions, trade and economic blockades and other discriminatory measures which disrupt normal ties and cooperation between states.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua reaffirmed their determination to work actively for the lessening of international tension, and settlement of conflict situations and disputes in various parts of the world through negotiations on a fair basis.

Both sides expressed profound satisfaction with the talks held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding, and pointed out that the results of the visit by the Nicaraguan state delegation are a new important contribution to strengthening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua.

Daniel Ortega, on behalf of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the guiding council of the National Reconstruction Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, invited General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to pay an official friendly visit to Nicaragua. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN EDITOR RETURNS FROM MARTINIQUE

PM071041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by A.P. Kharlamov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of SELSKAYA ZHIZN, returned to Moscow 1 May after a trip to Martinique and Guadeloupe.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET VICTORY IN WW II OBSERVED

Order of the Day

LD082040 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS -- The USSR minister of defence, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, issued an order on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory of the Great Patriotic War.

This historic victory, the order says, "has convincingly demonstrated the strength of the world's first socialist state, the triumph of the social and state system brought forth by the October Revolution, the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the force of socialist economy, the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the insoluble friendship of the peoples of the USSR." "Contributions to the common cause of victory were made by the peoples and armies of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, the fighters of people's liberation forces, participants in the resistance movement and the anti-fascist struggle."

"The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War had a profound impact on the entire further course of world history, contributed to the upsurge of the revolutionary and national liberation movement, to the creation of favourable conditions for people's democratic revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries, to the formation of the world system of socialism. The results of the war serve as a formidable warning to imperialist aggressors, to all those who contemplate new military adventures against the USSR," the Soviet defence minister says.

The bellicose forces of imperialism, in the United States and other NATO countries above all, seek to slow down the pace of history, to impede the development of socialism and to strangle the liberation movement of nations. To this end, they interfere in other countries' affairs, try to dictate their will to them, spiral up the arms race and openly proclaim plans of unleashing nuclear war. The Soviet Union firmly pursues a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy. Al' progressive humanity has given its support and approval to the Soviet peace programme for the 1980's and to the new peace initiatives advanced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and at the celebration meeting in Tashkent.

"In conditions of a sharply aggravating international situation, the Soviet state pays unremitting attention to strengthening the country's defence capacity and the combat potential of its armed forces. The Soviet soldiers, who are closely united round the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Politbureau of the CPSU CC led by Leonid Brezhnev, are true to heroic traditions and insistently perfect their military skills, enhance their combat readiness, strengthen their discipline and organisation, and vigilantly guard the sacred frontiers of our motherland. In joint combat ranks with the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, they are always ready to perform their patriotic and internationalist duty," Dmitriy Ustinov says.

In honour of the 37th anniversary, a thirty-salvo artillery salute will be fired tonight in Moscow, the capitals of constituent republics and in other cities of the USSR.

Ustinov Article

LD082140 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 8 May 82

["Liberatory Exploit" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS -- "The victory in the Great Patriotic War whose 37th anniversary is celebrated today by the Soviet people is one of the most vivid and remarkable events in the glorious chronicle of our state, in the history of its struggle for the triumph of communism," Dmitriy Ustinov, the USSR defence minister, writes in PRAVDA today. "The peoples of fraternal socialist countries, all progressive people on earth are marking the victory day together with us," the article says.

The Great Patriotic War had the liberatory character from beginning to end, Dmitriy Ustinov notes.

"Doing their internationalist duty, over a million of courageous sons and daughters of the Soviet people died deaths of heroes beyond the limits of our motherland. This is remembered and appreciated by peoples of Yugoslavia and Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, France, Italy and other countries, the article says.

The CPSU and the Soviet state now see their primary internationalist duty in the vigorous struggle for the consolidation of peace, the article says. Peace is the need not only of our country and fraternal socialist countries but of all states, all peoples on Earth.

Dmitriy Ustinov recalled that the Soviet Union unilaterally made a number of important initiatives -- reduced the contingent of its forces in central Europe by 20 thousand troops and one thousand tanks, introduced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR, proclaimed the intention, given there is no new aggravation of the international situation, to reduce a part of its medium-range missiles in the area, suggested to widen considerably the zone of the application of confidence-building measures.

"But our peacefulness does not evoke a positive response of leaders of Western states," Dmitriy Ustinov said. "The U.S. ruling circles are conducting an openly hostile policy with regard to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They proclaim outright the USSR to be the United States' main adversary. The subversive actions of the imperialist forces are now directed against Poland, Cuba, Vietnam and some other states friendly to us."

The Pentagon aims at attaining military superiority, the article says.

The United States tries hypocritically to cover up with the myth about the Soviet military menace" its striving to disrupt the existing rough parity of the military forces in its own favour, the article says. This deception covered up with pacifying verbiage is fabricated in the USA with the sole aim of justifying its militaristic policy, deceiving peoples, undermining their movement against the threat of nuclear war.

This policy is doomed to failure and leads only to further arms race, the article says. The arms build-up by the United States and the heightening of war danger can compel the Soviet Union to react duly to these actions. The Soviet Union will not allow the existing balance of forces to be disrupted.

The defence potential of the Soviet state is the most important factor of the consolidation of peace containing the imperialist aggressors, the USSR defence minister stressed.

Minute of Silence

LD091542 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 May, TASS -- The Soviet people today observed a minute of silence in memory of the heroes who fought during World War Two for their motherland, for peace on earth.

An announcer read the moving words to the sound of a mournful melody broadcast by central television and all-union radio: Let the names of the perished soldiers be illumined by the light of thankful memory, the light of our love and sorrow. We lost twenty million lives in the war. There is no home unaffected by grief. Their voices live on and their life is continued in the change of generations, in the rustle of corn, in the humming of machinery at construction sites and in the triumphant marches of the great holiday.

Soviet soldiers-liberators shed their blood on the soil of many countries in Europe. The Soviet people pay tribute to the memory of the sons of Europe and America -- all countries of the anti-Hitler coalition.

The minute of silence began at 19 hours Moscow time. All radio-stations of the Soviet Union went dead. TV screens showed the eternal flame at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. "Your name is unknown, your ordeal is immortal", reads the inscription on the granite slabs of the monument.

Moscow, Leningrad Ceremonies

LD091442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Today is victory day. On this occasion there are more people than usual at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow. Party, war and labor veterans, servicemen and visitors to the capital are congregating here to honor the memory of the Soviet soldiers who defended the freedom and independence of our socialist fatherland in the fight against the fascist invaders. As a token of gratitude to those who fell on the battlefields and of eternal love and recognition for those who did not return to their homes, garlands of spring flowers are being laid on the granite tiles by the eternal flame.

Columns of troops of the capital garrison are lined up in the Aleksandrovskiy garden adjacent the Kremlin Wall. Battle colors of the units which distinguished themselves in the fight against the fascist aggressors are fluttering above them in the wind. To honor the memory of the Soviet warriors, Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union; Ogarkov and Kulikov, USSR first deputy ministers of defense and marshals of the Soviet Union; Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; USSR deputy ministers of defense and distinguished military commanders have come to the monument.

The solemn strains of funeral music fill the air. A wreath has been laid on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. On the red ribbon is the inscription: to the unknown soldier from warriors of the Armed Forces of the USSR. The military commanders have honored the memory of the heroes with a minute of silence and the national anthem of the Soviet Union has been played. Troops of the Moscow garrison have marched past the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and given military honors to the fallen.

On victory day wreaths have been laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier from the Moscow Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow Obkom and the Moscow Oblispolkom. Today flowers were also laid at the obelisk erected in commemoration of the awarding of the title of Hero City to Moscow. Taking part in the wreath and flower-laying ceremony were Grishin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom; Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Comrade Pestov, chairman of the Moscow Oblispolkom; secretaries and members of the bureaus of Moscow city and oblast committees; war veterans and representatives of the workers.

A solemn ceremony took place today at the Psikarev memorial cemetery where participants in the defense of Leningrad are buried. Accompanied by an escort of honor, banners of the hero city and combat banners of military units were brought here. At the memorial to the motherland were gathered war veterans, representatives of rayons and works collectives, generals and officers of the Soviet army and young people. The Leningraders honored with a minute of silence the memory of their countrymen who gave their lives for the motherland. Salvos of an artillery salute were heard. Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; leaders of party and Soviet organizations; revolution and patriotic war veterans and delegations of workers laid wreaths on the fraternal graves by the motherland memorial and its granite wall. Servicemen of the garrison marched past the memorial paying their respect to those who gave their lives in defense of the freedom and independence of the Soviet land.

Flowers Placed in Kiev

LD091750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Bright spring flowers have been laid in Kiev at the stelae of the hero cities at the memorial complex of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45, and at the graves of Soviet, Czech and Polish soldiers who laid down their lives for the liberation of the Ukraine.

In the Park of Eternal Glory, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and other leaders of the republic laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier.

Alma Ata, Baku, Tbilisi

LD091950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Comrade Kunayev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic laid wreaths at the Memorial of Glory at the 28th Panfilov Guards Park in Alma Ata.

Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders took part in the solemn ceremony of laying wreaths at the memorial complex in the communal cemetary in Baku.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, and others took part at the wreath-laying ceremony at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier and at the statue of the sorrowful mother at the military cemetery in Tashkent. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, laid flowers at the Lenin memorial and the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Victory Park in Tbilisi.

Minsk Observance

LD091716 Moscow Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Many streets in the hero city of Minsk bear the names of the glorious defenders of our multinational homeland, of heroes of the Soviet Union, of sons and daughters of all the peoples of the country who laid down their lives for the liberation of Belorussia and for victory. Today their protraits are on the roll of immortality in the Avenue of Heroes on both sides of Leningradskiy Prospekt in the capital of Belorussia. Thousands of the city's inhabitants and guests, war veterans, industrial and office workers, students and school children proceeded to the obelisk of victory to lay bouquets of scarlet carnations. Bouquets were also laid at the foot of the burial mound of glory, at the Katyn memorial complex and at the memorial plates of streets bearing the names of heroes.

Taking part in the solemn ceremony were Comrade Kisilev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, and other leaders of the republic.

BOOK ON BREZHNEV'S WWII ARMY ACTIVITIES PUBLISHED

LD071424 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS -- A book has been published devoted to the glorious combat path traversed by the 18th Army during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The book has been prepared by the Institute of Military History of the USSR Defence Ministry.

The 18th Army is one of the armies that have covered themselves with glory in the years of the Great Patriotic War. The army's combat path that had begun in the grim days of June 1941 near the southern borders of the USSR, was completed at the approaches to Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, in May 1945. The army troops saved thousands of people from the fascist yoke. They were hailed as liberators by the peoples of Romania, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Glorious is the whole of the path of the 18th Army, but its fiercest and most heroic battles were fought for the "little land" and Novorossiysk. The more than a 200-day long battle is a heroic epic of the courage and gallantry of Soviet soldiers. And in this fierce battle the troops of the 18th Army withstood every onslaught, resisted every attack and emerged victorious. Now Novorossiysk, a hero city, stands a symbol of courage, heroism and the high military prowess of its defenders and liberators.

The book provides a broad description of the diversified activities of Leonid Brezhnev who for over two years headed the political section of the army. His big pre-war experience in organisational-political work, his principled approach, a high sense of responsibility for tasks entrusted to him and an enormous capacity for work enabled Leonid Brezhnev to exercise his influence on all the aspects of the combat activities of troops. He participated in the leadership of the army's troops in full measure: Together with the commander of the army, members of the military council, the staff, the chiefs of the fighting arms and services of the army, Leonid Brezhnev tackled the complex problems having to do with elaborating plans of operations and their implementation, forming army units and providing them with the necessary equipment. He also saw to it that soldiers were provided with food and outfit, and in critical moments instilled in soldiers and commanders a confidence in victory by personal example.

The bood published by Voenizdat will make the reader see and understand the history of struggle and victories of people strong in spirit and selflessly devoted to their country.

CITIZENS WITH FOREIGN SPOUSES BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

NC101025 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (AFP) -- Six Soviet men and women married to foreigners today began an unlimited hunger strike to get permission to join their spouses abroad. The strike coincides with the opening in Moscow of an international conference of religious leaders from various countries including U.S. evangelist Billy Graham.

Four of the strikers, Tatyana Lozanskiy, wife of Edward Lozanskiy, who now lives in the United States, Tatyana Azure married to a Frenchman, Yuriy Balovlenko whose wife is American and Joseph Kiblitskiy whose wife is West German, have staged earlier protests, as the "divided families group". They have been joined by Andrey Frolov 51, married to Louise Becker from Chicago, and Vasiliy Voloboyev, a biologist married to a Frenchwoman who will carry out his fast in Novosibirsk in Siberia.

At a press conference, the strikers said they would fast "to death" if Soviet authorities persisted in refusing them visas to leave the country. The strikers plan to take only water. Their health will be monitored by the French Embassy doctor.

Since April, members of the "divided families group" have multiplied attempts to draw world attention to their plight. After a first hunger strike they appealed to several political and religious figures including French President Francois Mitterrand and Pope John Paul II.

They are planning now to write to President Leonid Brezhnev and to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. They said today that on June 1, they planned a protest march with their spouses, scheduled to visit Moscow at that date.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES REFRIGERATOR PLANT

LD091538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated the collective at the Krasnoyarsk Lenin machine-building plant on the production of the 10 millionth "Biryusa" refrigerator. He called this labor achievement a weighty contribution in the implementation of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress to further increase the output of consumer goods.

The creation of the largest production complex in the country producing domestic refrigerators, the telegram says, is the result of selfless labor by workers, engineers, technical workers and employees, and of the skillful organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

When Comrade Brezhnev visited the plant in 1978, Krasnoyarsk workers spoke about plans for increasing the production of goods needed by the people. I see, Leonid Ilich's greetings say, that the Siberian workers are true to their word. The good reputation of the "Biryusa" refrigerators, whose annual production has reached 720,000, is widespread not only in our country but also abroad.

Comrade Brezhnev congratulated the collective on the 50th anniversary of the plant and on the award of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the enterprise. He expressed confidence that the Krasnoyarsk machine builders will continue to do everything necessary to maintain a study flow of high quality output. Comrade Brezhnev wished the collective of the plant new labor achievements, constant health and personal happiness.

NEW OIL, GAS DISCOVERIES IN EUROPEAN USSR

LD071442 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, TASS -- The 600,000- ubic-metre a day powerful gas jet that gushed out of the ground 70 kilometres from Astrakhan, a major port in the Volga delta, has put pay to the prevailing conviction that the old industrial areas of the USSR can no longer produce geological surprises, writes MN [MOSCOW NEWS] INFORMATION. Specialists estimate that the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit is one of the biggest in the European part of the country. It is planned to build an industrial complex here to produce and process 6,000 million cubic metres of gas annually. The deposit's resources guarantee an increased capacity of 18,000 million cubic metres.

Photos taken from Soviet satellites and orbiting space stations greatly contributed towards the discovery of the Astrakhan deposit. An analysis of the photographs has helped speed up prospecting and exploration work and made it cheaper.

Orbital photographs have made it possible to substantiate the search for hydrocarbons in the Ukraine, and to add precision to the oil-and gas-bearing structures in other old production fields -- in the Volga territory and in the northern Caucasus. Many were surprised when an oil-promising district was found in the very centre of Russia -- in the Smolensk region.

New deposits of oil and gas have been found during recent years in the north of the European part of the country, and exploration of deep oil-bearing strata in the Caucasus has also borne results. It is believed, for example, that thanks to gas deposits in the sea the Crimea may develop from a consumer into a supplier of gas to neighbouring districts.

New deposits of deficit coke have been discovered in the Donbass, the USSR's oldest coal basin. Large cyanite resources -- the raw material for aluminium alloys -- have been located in the Koala Peninsula. New bauxite deposits will soon go into operation in central Russia and in the Komi Autonomous Republic.

Sometimes prospecting results take experts by surprise. Byelorussia and the western Ukraine, for example, were never considered to be likely locations for gems prospecting. Byelorussian geologists Krasovskiy and Lukashov think, nevertheless, that diamonds may be found in large fault zones here. There are not many who share this optimistic opinion but last years' discoveries in the European regions of the USSR make sceptics pay more attention to even the most unexpected hypotheses.

KIRGIZ MINISTER URGES ROAD-BUILDING INVESTMENT

PM070847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by K. Orozaliyev, Kirgiz SSR minister of motor transport and highways: "Along Mountain Roads"]

[Summary] Over 98 percent of the freight and most passengers in Kirgizia are moved by road and 75 percent of Kirgizia's roads run through mountainous regions. The republic's road builders and drivers bear "responsibility" for enabling sheep raising, one of Kirgizia's "main national riches," to strengthen its fodder base and develop in accordance with a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Measures To Further Develop Sheep Raising in Kirgizia." Road building and maintenance are among the "main avenues" of the work of road builders and users in the further development of agricultural production, but transport communications among Kirgizia's rural regions have not yet taken final shape.

"In the current 5-year plan it has been decided to build or improve a number of highways in places where flocks many thousand-strong are maintained. But even the fulfillment of the outlined tasks will not succeed, unfortunately, in providing transport links for all fodder-producing lands. Nevertheless, if the necessary work on local roads was done, this would have a noticeable effect on developing stockraising. The prime cost of production would drop and thousands of sheep which now die when driven through mountain passes would be saved.

"We are convinced that the scale of local road building must be expanded. However, there are a number of problems that cannot be resolved without the assistance of the USSR Gosplan and other union organs. For example, the annual rate of paved road construction here is very low.

"Thus, according to the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction Soyuzdorproyekt Institute's figures (General Outline of the Development of the Kirgiz SSR Highway Network), a total capital investment of R690 million was needed to ensure the growth of the paved main highway network during 1971-1980, but in fact only R126 million was allocated. The development pace of the highway network in the 9th and 10th 5-year plans fell considerably short of the rate of road transport development. Whereas in the last 8 years the rate of road growth totalled 14.3 percent, the growth of road freight transport was 61.6 percent.

"Some of our roads are now worn out. Even though quite a lot is being done to restore them, I would say that the blame for the bad state of the roads rests very much on our subdivisions, too. The shoulders of many main roads have been destroyed, curbs have deteriorated and gutters are in a bad condition. Work techniques are often violated and as a result ridges are formed and the lateral slope of the road 'covering' does not last long. Little attention is being paid to providing roadside facilities or to landscaping roads when, after all, each road should 'show off' the republic and describe it to passengers.

"Local road building under mountainous conditions is a complex and expensive affair. Large scale drilling and blasting work has to be done on rocky land. However, the republic's highway services have virtually no modern deep drills, mechanisms of the core drill type and so forth. We are also experiencing great difficulties with deliveries of funded materials, particularly bitumen and metal.

"The existing method of determining the economic efficiency of highway building, which is the basis used when planning capital investments for construction and modernization, proceeds from a comparison of transport and operational costs. In comparison with other regions of the country, Kirgizia's roads are distinguished by a high prime cost -- R200,000-R300,000 per kilometer. Thus, they have a low economic efficiency in terms of the accepted method of calculation. Is this fair? There seems to be a need to review the criteria for choosing the volume of capital investments in local road building in mountainous republics. The time has surely come in economic calculations to take account of social factors and savings in the nontransport sphere, for example, in sheep raising.

"The establishment of a road network serving stockraising is an indispensable condition for increasing agricultural production efficiency. This will ultimately affect the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-year plan's socioeconomic tasks. Local roads must take their due place in the country's emerging agroindustrial complex."

PRAVDA FEATURE ON CHERNOZEM SUPPLY-TRANSPORT

PM071227 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 April publishes on page 2 a full-page feature under the heading "Supply-Transport-Production: How To Strengthen Their Interaction" based on a session of the PRAVDA "Business Club" held in Voronezh to discuss supply and transport problems in the Central-Chernozem.

The bulk of the feature consists of comments at the session by various local economic officials, notably D.V. Vasilyev, chief of the USSR Gossnab Central-Chernozem Main Territorial Administration, and A.V. Fursov, deputy chief of the Voronezhskiy CPSU Obkom Machine Building Section, on problems of ensuring a flow of supplies, ways of improving and accelerating transport and the need to modernize the economic mechanism as a whole.

The feature also includes a 1,500-word Voronezh dispatch by special correspondents V. Parfenov and A. Starukhin commenting on the session and noting in particular that the USSR Gossnab and its local organs "are not taking sufficient steps to ensure that all industrial enterprises fulfill their targets for deliveries as they do their sales volume -- by 100 percent -- and at the same time that they should avoid producing articles that have not been ordered" and that "the supply organs' workers themselves are coming to the conclusion that the 5-year and annual plans should establish for the main territorial administrations, instead of wholesale sales volume, a system of indicators including warehouses capacity use, stock turnover in days, and return on investment."

The report concludes by criticizing the Gossnab ordering system, claiming that "the USSR Gossnab organs, in an attempt to enhance their prestige, plan and distribute even the output they have in surplus," and claiming that the production enterprise is frequently the victim of blunders by transport workers and the organizations supplying it with energy and funds, while the enterprise itself has no way of retaliating. "Obviously," it claims, "the practice of directive interference in the affairs of enterprises should be restricted to the framework of the regulations governing the socialist state production enterprise. At the same time it is expedient to eliminate the inequality between the enterprise and its partners -- primarily the transport and supply workers. That will undoubtedly strengthen their interaction."

LITHUANIAN GASIFICATION COMMITTEE RENAMED

WA061300 [Editorial Report] Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 2 April published on page 3 a Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree changing the name of the "Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Gasification" to the "Lithuanian SSR Republic State Committee for Gasification" and designating Cheslovas Styaponovich Krukauskas chairman of the committee.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS COMPILED FOR 5-9 MAY

LD100036 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5-9 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 May

In Krasnodarskiy Kray, rice has been sown on 40,000 hectares or about 20 percent of the total rice area. (0030 GMT)

Saratovskaya Oblast farmers are completing sowing of grain crops on the first million hectares today. Sunflower sowing is also in progress and will occupy more than 300,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

6 May

Grain crops have been sown on almost 2 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast. (0400 GMT)

Sowing has started in Omskaya and Archangelskaya Oblasts and in the mid-Urals Region, where the grain area exceeds 1 million hectares. (0800 GMT)

Spring crops now occupy nearly 41 million hectares in the country. Last week these crops were sown on over 16 million hectares, almost three times as much as the previous week. Cotton occupies almost 2 million hectares in Uzbekistan, which is rather more than in previous years. The Kamyshin cotton factory in Volgogradskaya Oblast has complained about the poor quality of cotton from Uzbekistan, especially that from Termez. The correspondent in Tashkent says that the quality of cotton has somewhat deteriorated in recent years, so the area allocated to fine-fiber cotton has been extended. In addition, new state farms have been set up for the production of corn for grain this year in Uzbekistan. Fodder procurement is well under way. Alfalfa occupies nearly 320,000 hectares. In Kurganskaya Oblast, harrowing has been carried out over the whole area. Top-dressing of winter crops and perennial grasses is in progress. Wheat has been sown on the first thousands of hectares. (1100 GMT)

7 May

The sowing of sugar beet has commenced in the Altay, the only area in Siberia where this crop is grown. This valuable crop is to be planted there on 60,000 hectares. (0001 GMT)

An area of 2 million hectares has been sown to grain crops in Bashkirskaya ASSR. This is 2/3 of the area allocated to spring crops in the republic. The growers in Tatarskaya ASSR have to date sown half of the area allocated to early spring crops, namely 700,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast sowing is nearing an end. Some 530,000 hectares or 98 percent of area is now under spring crops. Kazakh machine operators are sowing grain on the 4th million hectares. Mass sowing is in progress in Uralskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Semipalatinskaya and East Kazakhstan Oblasts. In all farmers are to sow almost 30 million hectares with spring crops. (0800 GMT)

Mass sowing of grain crops has begun in the southern parts of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Special varieties of grain crops particularly suitable to the area are being sown more widely this year. The seeds are of better quality than last year. All equipment was made ready in time. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of early grain crops and annual grasses was completed today on the entire cultivated area in Lipetskaya Oblast, 500,000 hectares. Vigorous shoots have appeared on the early sowing plots. (1300 GMT)

8 May

The sowing of corn is in full swing in Odesskaya Oblast. This valuable fodder crop will occupy more than 300,000 hectares here this year. (1100 GMT)

Kuban growers have completed their sowing of corn. The crop has been planted on an area of 600,000 hectares. The sowing of rice has been completed in southern parts of Uzbekistan, (0600 GMT)

Farms in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have begun to sow early grain crops and will sow crops over almost 1.5 million hectares. (1500 GMT)

DECISION ON LIVESTOCK, FODDER PRODUCTION ADOPTED

LD071416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on measures to increase the output of livestock products in the pasture period in 1982 and to create the necessary reserves of fodder for livestock for next winter.

It is proposed that the Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers of the union republics organize the formulation and implementation of measures on each farm to increase the production of meat and milk. Special attention is drawn here to the need to ensure regular supplies of succulent fodder for livestock and to create on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz an effective green forage supply system with the most rational utilization of pastures, winter crops sown for feed and perennial and annual grasses and other fodder crops.

The appropriate organs and directors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are obliged to carry out additional measures to increase the productivity of natural fodder lands and yields of fodder crops and to adopt measures in the first half of this year for bringing into service land improvement systems, for organizing intensive fodder production and for expanding basin irrigation and the watering of dryland fodder crop areas.

The decision stresses the need to ensure that silage and haylage installations and stores for hay, grain forage and grassmeal are brought into service in good time. The collectives of industrial enterprises and organizations should be drawn more widely into providing assistance in the procurement of fodder and in the repair of machinery and fodder stores, with targets being communicated to them in good time.

The councils of ministers of the union republics are instructed to allocate cars and motorcycles from market stocks for their sale to farmers, workers and specialists achieving top performances in procuring high-quality fodder.

The party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers reviewed the matter of additional measures to prepare the material-technical base of the USSR Ministry of Procurement for the reception and safe storage of grain and seeds of oil-producing crops of this year's harvest, and adopted the appropriate decision. The preparation of enterprises should be completed in the southern regions by 1 July and in the remaining regions by 1 August.

The USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on the drawing up of a special comprehensive program for the development of the chemical industry in support of the national economy through the year 2000. A commission is being set up in the USSR Gosplan to draw up the draft of the program.

A report on the above-mentioned documents will be published in IZVESTIYA.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON ROLE OF SUBSIDIARY FARMS

PM070927 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 27 April 1982 Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Yu. Lomakin, chairman of Volgogradskiy Oblispolkom, under the rubric "The Elaboration of the Food Program Is an Important Task for Soviets," headed "The Agriculture Shop."

Lomakin draws on Volgogradskaya Oblast's experience to illustrate the role of enterprises' subsidiary farms in improving food supplies to the population, giving examples of the output of livestock products, fruit and vegetables by farms attached to enterprises and associations in the oblast. He adds that the consumer cooperative system is also a "major reserve which must be fully utilized in resolving the food program" and goes on to outline its role in this sphere. The article discusses ways of encouraging the development of subsidiary farms, noting that this "must become part of the comprehensive economic and social development plans of administrative regions" and that it requires "coordinated actions by sector and territorial administration organs."

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON SPRING CROPS PROGRESS

LD050414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The pace of the sowing by collective and state farms in the Russian federation has considerably increased over recent days. According to a report by the republic's Central Statistical Administration [CSA], spring crops have already been planted 1/5 of the area allocated to them. Over the past week alone more than 10 million hectares have been sown. This is the highest performance in recent years. The sowing of grain crops is under way in the central and northern oblasts of the European part of the republic, while it has been completed in the south. In the northern Caucasus the farms have begun on plantations to sow the latest crops -- buckwheat, millet and soya. Winter crops are now in good condition. There is intensive growth in the south of the republic. Top-dressing by a progressive root method has been carried out on a large area.

CSA FIGURES ON SPRING SOWING STATUS REPORTED

LD070654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] figures, by Monday, 3 May spring crops had been sown on 40.6 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops and maize on 23 million hectares.

PRAVDA HIGHLIGHTS PROBLEMS WITH T-150K TRACTOR

PM071237 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 April 1982 publishes on pages 1-2 a 1,800-word dispatch from correspondent I. Lakhno datelined Poltavskaya, Sumskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts, under the heading "If the Machine Is Reliable." The article discusses problems with agricultural machinery in the three oblasts and in particular problems with the T-150K tractor, noting the shortage of appliances suitable for use with this tractor. In Poltavsksaya Oblast, for instance, "the shortage of the world range on machines means that the T-150K only operates for 192 days a year," a much lower figure than for other, less maneuverable tractors. The article notes the high cost of idle time for T-150K tractors and the need for suitably adapted appliances, adding that "today farmers are forced to invent all kinds of adaptations themselves." Lakhno states that "not without reason, machine operators think the T-150K is not a very good plowman. Yet in the Ukraine, as in several other zones, it is becoming the main plowing machine." He notes the need for improved preparation and servicing of machines so as to reduce idle time.

The report states in conclusion: "The three oblasts' farmers are to produce 7 million tons of grain, more than 11 million tons of beet, about 1 million tons of potatoes and at least 12 million tons of various fooder crops this year. Only reliable, highly efficient work by machinery in the fields will make it possilbe to grow high yields and sell the state more output from the fields and livestock units."

USSR, BLOC COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY EXAMINED

PM071619 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 April publishes on page 4 a 2,200-word L. Zhmyrev "Moscow Reportage on Integration in the Creation and Utilization of Computers" under the heading "Those Intelligent Machines."

The first section describes a visit to the coordination center of the intergovernment commission for the socialist countries' cooperation in the sphere of computer technology, which "pools and directs the efforts of many thousands of designers, scientists and workers in the eight socialist countries taking part in the creation of computers." The center's director, M.Ye. Rakovskiy, stresses the "leading role of the Soviet collectives headed by general computer designers V.V. Przhiyalkovskiy and B.N. Naumov," and notes that the socialist countries attach great importance to the development of minicomputers, microcomputers and microprocessors.

The second section describes a visit to the USSR unified power system central dispatching administration, where computer service chief V.G. Ornov describes how computers are used to assure uninterrupted power supplies.

The third section recounts a visit to the Bulgarian electronics and electrical equipment technical center in the USSR, describing Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation in the computer sphere and noting that Bulgaria specializes in the creation of external memory devices.

RESEARCH SHIP STUDIES CONTINENTAL PLATES

PM071331 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 May 82 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Semenenko report: "Approaching the Ocean's Secrets"]

[Summary] "The new scientific research ship, Vityaz, of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oceanology Institute has returned from its maiden voyage to its port of registration -- Novorossiysk. Behind it lies a journey of 8,500 nautical miles, traveled in 2 months through the Mediterranean and the Atlantic."

Both the ship and very up-to-date apparatus were checked out successfully, the captian, N.V. Apekhtin said.

In particular they explored the seabed near Cyprus testing new equipment, then the Ampere Seamount, which lies along the line of the Azores-Gibraltar volcano system and which may be the site of ancient Atlantis.

The Ampere Seamount and its vincinity are of interest since they lie at the point where giant tectonic plates meet. "Therefore the study of it will provide an answer to many enigmas connected with the origin and development of the planet, the formation of minerals and the nature of earthquakes."